FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZERI I POPULLIT ON 'FAILURE' OF LCY CONGRESS

AU141040 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 14 Jul 82

["The Congress of Continuous Failures - Editorial of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 14 /ATA/ Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an editorial which reads:

The organizers of the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia considered their forum as the congress of proceeding on the road of Tito. The praises for Tito, though his name was not mentioned too much, as well as the sophistic theorisations on self-administration, ran in torrents. But, except from the uttered words, nothing new resulted from this congress, its deliberations once more revealed the all-round bankruptcy of Titoite self-administration, the failure in the organisation of economy and party, phenomena these which were known even before, but which now have become apparent for all, likewise, the congress brought to the fore also the failures the Belgrade revisionist leadership has recorded in its foreign policy.

-- The 12th Congress of the LCY Solved No Problem and Opened No Prospect --

Proceeding from the difficult economic situation, from the aggravation of the internal contradictions and the number of the unsolved questions, there were people in Yugoslavia who cherished the hope that this congress would make some change for better, but the congress solved no problem and opened no prospect. It made compromises and arranged resolutions in order to affect nothing and leave the situation proceed as previously. In a word, let us advance in this way as much as we can, let us obtain by trickery as much as we can, because who knows, later on better times might come and the diseases will disappear by themselves.

-- Self-Administration Leads Not at All to Socialism. The Grave Crisis Which Has Engulfed Titoite Yugoslavia Is a Direct Consequence of the Capitalist System of Self-Administration --

The proceedings of the 12th Congress of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia were another confirmation of the thesis of our party that self-administration leads not at all to socialism. On the contrary, just as Comrade Enver Hoxha has scientifically argued in his known book "Yugoslav 'Self-Administration' -- a Capitalist Theory and Practice" and in many other previous and later writings of his, self-administration is a form of capitalist development of the society, but painted with a rinsed colour, allegedly Marxist. The very results of the new congress of the Titoites were a confirmation of that stern principled criticism and just struggle our party has waged and will continue to wage against the Yugoslav pseudo-socialism and anti-Marxism.

Irrespective of the efforts made at the Yugoslav congress to polish somewhat the situation, now no propaganda can cover that gloomy reality, the grave economic crisis, the national quarrels, the political degeneration and ideological confusion, those old and new factors which have made Yugoslavia a sick country, full of contradictions and social conflicts of the most diversified ones.

Evidence to this situation is the extention of the crisis in all the sectors, the galopant price rise of mass consumer goods and public services which has hit powerfully the working masses, the increase of the number of unemployed, which has reached, according to the official data, to 800 thousand people enrolled as such, apart from 1 million and more Yugoslavs that have gone to work in foreign countries, the drastic reduction of investments, the incomplete utilisation of the production capacities, the reduction of budgetary expenditure for the social-cultural field, the raising of inflation to an unprecedented level, which is one of the highest in the world. Yugoslavia owes a debt to the foreign countries which reaches the colossal figure of 20 billion dollars. In relationship to the number of population this debt is larger than that of Poland and, if the big banks have not noosed a rope round Yugoslavia's neck as they have done with Warsaw, this is the political price big international capital pays to Belgrade for its services.

The grave crisis which has engulfed Titoite Yugoslavia is a direct consequence of the capitalist system of self administration, and the bourgeois relations it has created in Yugoslav society, of the policy of open doors to foreign capital.

Closely linked with bourgeois economy of the West and built as an appendage of it, the Yugoslav economy is now suffering from the consequences of this capitulating policy. The main sectors of the Yugoslav economy were developed in line with the neocolonialist strategy, elaborated and implemented by big Western capital during the last three decades.

This strategy made such countries as Yugoslavia depend not only on the foreign credits and raw materials, technology spare parts of the West, but also on the purchase of Yugoslav products on its part. Both these factors began now to operate as destructive, disorientating, and suffocating factors of the Yugoslav economy. Not only the raw material spare parts, semi-manufactured products became more expensive, but also the ready-made Yugoslav products destined for export find the markets closed.

Like all the other countries which have great debts to the West, Yugoslavia too, is compelled to attentively listen to and strictly implement the requests from the World Bank and the International Fund. It is the orders of these banks which determine, for instance, how much the dinar must be devaluated, which must be permissible limit of inflation, how much the prices must grow, what policy of credit must be followed, which branches of economy must be primary and which secondary, etc. It is the big banks of the West which define how much the Yugoslav masses must tighten their belt, how many workers must be dismissed, what economic and political conditions must be fulfilled to put off the time limit of the loans and so on and so forth.

-- Self-Administration Gave the Power to the Technocrats and Bureaucrats, Who Were Turned Into a Class in Itself, Into a Ferocious and Exploiting Class --

In the discussions at the congress there were such where it was openly spoken of the great difficulties the country is undergoing and the failures self-administration has brought about. Sergej Kraigher, who has been put at the head of a commission to formulate prescriptions and give drugs to heal the sick Yugoslav economy, described the situation in which the congress is being held as "very difficult" and for this he demanded that all become conscious of the "tendencies that exist and are augmenting in the communes and particularly in the republics and the autonomous regions so that they become more and more independent and autoarchic, undermining in this way the integral Yugoslav market". "The tendencies of anarchy, stressed Kraigher, found their complete expression in the ever greater consequences of inflation. Cracks began to appear in the cycle of reproduction, because they could not be eleminated any longer with the aid of foreign loans, that is, with the further increase of loans". Expressing the worry that in Yugoslavia it is being built the thesis, according to which self-administration is allegedly the cause of difficulties Yugoslavia is faced with, he indirectly accepted them when he said that "the situation in economy and society requires a radical change of the economic policy of the country".

Likewise, Svetozar Vukmanovic Tempo, who as Titoite of early hours cannot be accused of his loyalty to the system [as received] created by his boss, declared at the congress that "the situation in which our economy is in now may be characterized from every viewpoint as in crisis. Many labour organizations are compelled to suspend production. Unemployment, inflation and the great loans to the foreign world are only indexes accompanying the state of crisis". I heard Dragosavac, he said, who spoke of the satisfactory results with regard to the foreign loans. What? Following the 11th congress (1978) our loans increased from 8 to 20 billion dollars. And now we are threatened by the foreign banks... Crisis is not only political, but social as well. And even a crisis of self-administration." With regard to the so-called long-term plan on stabilization, he said: "I doubt that nothing will come out of it". There were heard also other such dramatic words, but no one said which was that political line that led to a destabilized economy, unemployment, which divided the country into rich and poor? No one said what was the ideology that inspired this line, which was the political system that applied it and who led it?

Such an analysis was not employed, because it would reveal the betrayal Titoism has made to the working class and working masses of Yugoslavia and it would compel the delegates to publicly accept the bankruptcy of the system of self-administration, which just like all the other bourgeois experiments, proved itself unable to heal the grave social wounds of the capitalist society.

Proclaimed as a system which allegedly granted the power to the workers, it gave power to the technocrats and bureaucrats, who were turned into a class in itself, into a ferocious and exploiting class." The one who is used to govern on behalf of the workers, delegate Vinko Hafner declared, can hardly be used with the governing of workers themselves". He said that it is already no need to prove the "existence of bureaucracy. That is, the position of the leading elite as a new class, which on the one hand tries to distinguish itself as a fighter for the progress of self-administration and, on the other hand, to preserve as long as possible its arbitrary leading positions".

The Yugoslav revisionists boastfully claim that the workers themselves decide on the income of their enterprises. But this is what, Raif Dizdarevic, representative of Bosnia, declared at the congress: "Usually, he said, the common work represents 63 per cent of the total revenue, while 37 per cent of them are spent for the general and common needs, but no one knows on what part of this 63 per cent the worker really decides. In fact the largest part of these revenue have been allocated before hand to a certain place". And so, while there is no dinar to extend the productive capacities, the self-administering Titoite managers, who have begun to resemble the sheiks of the Persian Gulf, find money to set up luxurious villas, not only in Dalmacia, but even in Florida. The Yugoslav state cash boxes have long-since been empty of foreign currency, but there are 5 billion dollars of the private owners, apart from those which are in pockets or have been invested in the foreign banks. What are these money? No one explains it, but all know that they have been ensured from the plunder of the wealth of the people and the sweat of the working people.

Advertised as a system of equal development of the republics and regions, self-administration created the closed national economies and deepened in an unprecedented way the differentiations between the rich regions and the poor ones.

The unique Yugoslav market, which is considered as the major axis of the unity of the interests of different policial, economic and social groupings, has received so many cracks and deformations that it hardly maintains the edifice of Yugoslav economy. Characteristic is the fact that right after the congress, where pompous words were expressed with regard to its possibilities to overcome the consequences of crisis, the review "NIN" published an article on July 4 entitled "Neither Unique, Nor Market". "According to the journalist of "NIN", TANJUG points out, the non-operation of the unique Yugoslav market and the closing in its "flock" have brought about such a great inflation, because priority has always been given to its "own" commodity as compared with the "foreign" one 5 (the other republics-Ed. note), to its "own" investments as compared with the "foreign" ones without taking into consideration that even the foreign goods and foreign investments may be cheaper and more rational and, what is more important, more justifiable from the viewpoint of the general national economy". Even if legally there have not yet been established the custom duties among the republics. They exist practically. One can imagine what kind of economy is that when the enterprises of different republics use in their exchanges not the dinar, the local currency, but the U.S. dollar.

-- The Congress Was an Assembly of the Representatives of Different Economic and Political Groups Which Were Fighting To Ensure Positions and Privileges to the Detriment of the Others --

The congress was an assembly of the representacives of different economic and political groups which were fighting to ensure positions and privileges to the detriment of the others. Sergei Kraigher complained at the congress about the lack of the determination in the struggle against the republican tendencies for autonomy, which bring about "grave problems that threaten the stability of the country and its international positions". But he was the most zealous defender of the preservation of those ideological concepts and those social-political structures which make possible the unequal development of different regions of the country and guarantee privileged and almost monopolist positions in the economy to the Slovenian-Croatian bourgeoisie.

-- The Congress Failed To Conceal the Grave Situation in the Socio-Economic Relations in the Country as Well as the Ever Growing Ideological Degeneration and Confusion. This Confusion Expresses the Disintegration and Failure of Titoism Both in Theory and Practice --

The congress failed to conceal the grave situation in the socio-economic relations in the country as well as the ever growing ideological degeneration and confusion. Dragosavac himself, who delivered the main report at the congress, was forced to admit that "stagnation in the development of self-administration has paved the road to the operation of anarcho-liberal and pseudo-leftist, mainly technocratic forces, which offer different models and alternatives of the social order". "These ideologies, he stated, have penetrated also in the League of the Communists and, indeed, in its individual leaderships."

Viewed in general, this confusion expresses the corruption and failure of Titoism both in theory and practice. The handling of very difficult problems, which preoccupy the present-day Yugoslav society, not in a concrete, but in an abstract, dim and non-commitment form, as the congress did, shows that the Titoite revisionist ideology has fallen down even in its demagogical-propaganda aspect, which was its main weapon to deceive the masses. The people do no longer want to be fed up with an empty spoon. They want to know what will be done with growing unemployment, with the daily price rises, with corruption that has in its grip the state and party apparatuses, with the raging national violence, with the independence of the country which is in jeopardy, etc, etc. They want to know in particular who is to blame for the crisis and which were its causes. A delegate, a worker, complaining at the congress about the crisis and its consequences, stated: "We must free ourselves from the cadres that have led us to such a situation". It is understandable that when this worker criticizes the cadres he implies the system.

Attempts were made at the congress to lay the blame for the failures on individual persons and leaderships, as was the case with regard to the situation in Kosovo, where its previous leading team was charged. But it is common knowledge that it is not this or that person, this or that official, the construction of a factory with greater or less expenses, the shortage in market of this product and the presence in the store of another article which cause the economic and social crises. The crises are a consequence of the social system, of the existing relations in production, of the predominant ideology and the political line pursued. But, for these questions the congress of the league of the communists of Yugoslavia kept silence. The only explanation which was given and which in reality is an offense and contempt for the people, is that "until now we have eaten more from what we have worked and produced". In a word, tighten more the belt.

-- The Grave Situation of the Country Proves That the System Established in Yugoslavia Is Aggravating More and More the Old Wounds of the Oppressive and Exploiting Bourgeois Society, of That Society Against Which the Peoples of Yugoslavia Fought To Overthrow and Liquidate --

The grave situation of the country, which the congress of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia was forced to admit, proves that the system established in Yugoslavia is aggravating more and more the old wounds of the oppressive and exploiting bourgeois society, of that society against which the peoples of Yugoslavia fought to overthrow and liquidate, what kind of "socialism" is that which preserve economic inequality, the capitalist exploitation and national oppression? What kind of "workers' power" is that which leaves "the masters of their product" unemployed or sends them to clean the streets of Germany and Sweden?

The congress clearly brought to the fore the degradation of the League of the Communists, the detaching of its members from the masses, the bureaucracy. "Our society has bitter experiences from the situations which are created in society due to the power of the bureaucratic apparatuses, said the delegate Gligor Micajko. Therefore, in words we are unique and monolithic, whereas in practice we are divided".

-- Self-administration Creates Divisions and Not Unity. There Can Be No Unity on Whatever Question on Its Basis --

Self-administration degenerated and divided the party, just as it degenerated and divided the economy, the state, just as it divided and disunited the entire Yugoslav society. Now, practically, the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia as a unique party operates only in regard to the adoption of the resolutions and making general statements of the theoretical-propaganda character, whereas as parties which operate are those of the republics. This was noticed also in the recent congresses of the republics, in which there were clearly manifested the centrifugal, separatist and narrow nationalist tendencies, the spirit of polemics with one another. Under these circumstances the appeals for "democratic centralism", "ideo-organisational unity", "unity of action", etc., remained like a voice in the desert, they remained unrealised desires, because they run contrary to the system of self-administration. Self-administration creates divisions and not unity. There can be no unity on whatever question on this basis.

What the congress of the League of the Communists of Yusoslavia brought into full light was the complete non-existence of a whatever leading ideology, but which has some principles, some concepts, some theses, an ideology which presents a certain entity, be it even ecclectic, as was for example Mao Se Tung thought. They have long since betrayed Marxism-Leninism. Titoism went bankrupt. To fill this vacuum, the Yugoslav revisionists strove to prove at the congress that the offspring of Titoism, self-administration, is good, but the worst is that it has not been implemented well, therefore the situation is bad. They can invent arguments of this kind, but the situation in Yugoslavia incontestably testifies to and proves the complete bankruptcy of Titoism and self-administration, both as ideology and practice, in the economic and moral fields, in the building of the party and the state, in culture and in social life, in the internal and foreign policies. It is this situation, it is this bankruptcy which has made the people in Yugoslavia get tired from the empty predictions and which have made them have no trust in what is said and written in their country.

The worse the economic and national crises, the worse becomes the situation even within the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia, by transforming its organisations into passive organisations separated from the masses, into clubs of abstract discussions and debates, into centres where each strives to defend the republican, regional, local and individual interests, though moral factions do not exist, they operate in practice, indeed, they do not hesitate to make their views public in the press. The different ideological trends which were criticized at the congress, do not exist outside the party, but they are within the party and they have their followers from head to bottom.

-- Under the Slogan of Strengthening Yugoslavism, the Serb Clan Aims at Establishing the Great Serb Domination Far and Wide Yugoslavia --

Yugoslavia is suffering now from strong political tensions, which are another expression of the failure of self-administration. These tensions were manifested in one or another form also at the congress. Already open quarrels have burst out between the socalled unitarists and federalists. Particularly the Serb clan has pitched itself into an attack. It wants to establish its absolute domination far and wide in Yugoslavia. Under the label of strengthening Yugoslavism, it aims at establishing great Serb domination throughout Yugoslavia. As a beginning, they are persistently demanding changes in the Constitution in order to deprive the regions of Vojvodina and Kosovo of the rights of autonomy that have been recognized to them, and to concentrate the power in the center, where they have all possibilities to dominate. This was the worry and fear of the Slovenian Jozhe Smole, when he stressed that "every tendency to limit the rights and the role of autonomous socialist regions in essence is presented as an attack in the federal arrangement of Yugoslavia, because the regions are constituent elements of the federation". The Serb leadership demanded that the constitutional changes with regard to unitarianism be discussed at the congress, but as is seen he did not succeed to include it on the agenda and the question was left to be examined later on.

-- The Crisis Following Tito's Death Has Just Begun and His Lieutenants Have Just Drawn the Dagger To Occupy a Dominant Position in the Country --

The unitarian and centralist Serb campaign has brought about an energetic reaction to the republics and a great resistance by the others. The other Slovenian, Franc Popiti, openly addressed the great Serbs, saying that "one cannot accept the theses that are offered, according to which the system of socialist self-administration is realisable only in normal economic conditions, that it must be suspended until the actual economic problems are stabilized".

All the data show that this conflict will be aggravated and in the future it will characterize the whole Yugoslav political life. The crisis following Tito's death has just begun and his lieutenants have just drawn the dagger to occupy a dominant position in the country. Tito and Kardelj invented self-administration as an ideology and policy that would guarantee the interests of the bourgeoisie of the republics and would preserve the domains of each of them from the mutual threats. They turned the central organs of the power and party into a kind of parliament where the decisions can be taken only on the basis of unanimity. This practice cannot fail to bring about division and split, confrontations and feuds, and above all the strengthening of republican nationalisms and of great state Serb cahuvinism. Facts go to show that while many decisions are adopted in the center, especially in the economic field, the base, where its laws operate, applies them according to its will or does not apply them at all. So for instance, too many words have been said on the centralisation of the fund of foreign currency, but each republic, even each enterprise, always keeps for itself the foreign currencies.

-- Concerning the National Question Titoism Remained Always a Slave of the Serb Pressure and Dictate --

During all the times one of the sharpest political problems, the fundamental problem of Yugoslav life has been the national one. At the time of war the peoples of Yugoslavia had full confidence in the slogan "Bratstvo-Jedinstvo" and made unprecedented sacrifices to liberate themselves not only from the fascist occupier, but also from great Serb chauvinism of the Kingdom of Karageorgevich. But their confidence and blood was betrayed. The monarchy was overthrown, but its chauvinist ideology and practice were not eliminated. Concerning the national question, Titoism remains always a slave of the Serb pressure and dictate. The sole thing it did was that it granted some positions and possibilities to the Croatian-Slovenian clan to defend its interests and to play a certain equilibratory role in the political and economic life of Yugoslavia. But the Serb bourgeoisie always maintained ominate positions. It preserved for itself the keys of the federation, army and party.

The economic and political crisis, by aggravating all the inner contradictions, brought to the fore the national problem, which on its part is dividing the country into two parts; in those who defend the preservation of republics and autonomous regions as a constituent constitutional part of the Yugsolav federation, and in those who are for a unitarian and centralized state round Serbia. In order to support their chauvinism, the latter have adopted the theory of "Yugoslavism" borrowed from Alexander Karageorgevich. According to them a process is now taking place in Yugoslavia which is liquidating the old nations and is creating a new "Yugoslav" nation. In order to prove this tendency "scientifically", they quote the fact that 1,216,463 people have been censused as "Yugoslavs". But they forget to say that almost all these people have been Serbs 2-3 years ago.

Against this great Serb attack there have risen in the first place the Albanians of Kosovo against whom it is exercized an unprecedented violence for their denationalization, there have risen the Bosniak, to whom they say that their republic is artificial, the Vojvodinas who are endangered by the Serb penetration, the Slovenians, who feel that their relative independence, won at the time of Tito, is menaced, the Montenegrins, whose national identity is denied, and so on.

All those appeals made at the congress by the delegates of republics to "Follow Tito's Road", "To Preserve Self-Administration and Against Etatism", "To Implement Consistently the Constitutional Amendments of the Year 1974", etc., are not expressions of their swearing for Titoism and self-administration, but in the main, are expressions of the attempts of the republics and regions to defend themselves from the Serb attack.

-- On Kosovo --

As it was expected, much was spoken at the Yugoslav congress on the situation in Kosovo, but without analysis and conclusions. The whole debate, if we may call it like this, was pervaded by the Serb cauvinist line in interpreting the tragic events in Kosovo.

As until now, the Yugoslav leadership again lacked the political courage to find the road of reason and to come out from the deadlock it is plunged in through its policy and actions in Kosovo. The persistance in the chauvinist policy of denying the democratic rights and national oppression of the Albanians of Kosovo and of the other regions of Yugoslavia reflects the fear of the Yugoslav leadership to see the reality as it is and to correct the mistakes made. The fact is that although Kosovo is full of Serb policemen and soldiers and the jails of Yugoslavia full of Albanian boys and girls, the situation has not been improved in the slightest. Although the congress and Yugoslav propaganda clamorously stressed that the people of Kosovo are allegedly satisfied with the policy of Belgrade towards them, there were heard also voices which expressed the truth. So, there were delegates who pointed out that the material and spiritual situation in Kosovo is not as it is propagated. A delegate with Albanian nationality declared at the congress that in Kosovo one out of 10 Albanians is employed, while one out of 4 Serbs is employed, in the Montenegrins one out of 2 people. It is common knowledge that when a people become politically aware of their miserable situation, they never reconcile themselves with it and will demand to the latter their rights.

The Albanian population of Kosovo has demanded neither the destabilisation nor the destruction of Yugoslavia, nor the change of its social and state system, as many Serb delegates claimed at the congress. It has demanded that an end should be put to its oppression and persecution, that its national feelings should not be offended and that its traditions and customs should not be trampled under foot. It has demanded that an end should be put to its discriminationa and segregation. It has demanded justice and equality, it has demanded the recognition of those constitutional rights as those of the other nations of Yugoslavia, that the status of the republic be recognized to Kosovo in the context of the federation, that the possibility be granted to it to develop freely its culture and mother tongue, to have a normal economic development.

Our people have considered and consider the demands of the Albanian population of Kosovo as just, wise and reasonable. This is not interference in the home affairs of Yugoslavia, as some delegate to the congress of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia said, but it is a mature and objective judgement deriving from our right to defend our brothers of the same blood, when they are oppressed and persecuted and, from the sincere desire that the problem of Kosovo be solved to the good of the people of Kosovo and of the whole Yugoslavia.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has not interfered in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. The opposite has occurred. Since the time of national liberation war until now it has been and is the Yugoslav leadership that has interfered in the internal affairs of our country. This anti-Albanian activity is known and supported by documents.

The policy of our party and state towards Yugoslavia, Kosovo and the other Albanians living in their territories in Yugoslavia is a principled, correct and unchanged policy. Comrade Enver Hoxha once again proclaimed this policy quite clearly at the 8th Congress of the PLA. Our country will consistently and accurately apply it.

-- The Yugoslav Foreign Policy Has Always Been a Policy of Scabs and Fire-Extinguishers --

Concerning the problems of foreign policy, the Yugoslav congress had it difficult to preserve the equilibrium in the dancer's rope. The Yugoslav leadership wants to satisfy and serve all, but they also made endeavors to pose themselves as non-aligned, friend of the rich and poor at the same time, with Moscow and Washington, with Britain and Argentina. It is in its interest to "oppose" NATO, but also to enjoy the credits of its members to "attack" the Warsaw Treaty, but at the same time to carry out the greatest part of the trade with its member countries.

In this aspect the congress remained loyal to Tito. But the present Yugoslav leaders have not his abilities and the situations are not the same with the time when the illusions in the movement of the non-aligned were very widespread. Now when many socalled non-aligned countries are with this or that bloc, when open military conflicts and all kinds of other conflicts have burst out among them, the claim of the Yugoslav leaders to become leaders of the movement is more than ridiculous. Moreover, the very situation, especially the opportunist and pro-imperialist stands adopted by the Yugoslav leadership, fail to create the trust with what it says and what it does in the field of international relations.

The Yugoslav foreign policy has always been a policy of scabs and fire-extinguishers. It has tried to manipulate the movement of the non-aligned to the interest of one or the other superpower, especially to undermine and stamp out the anti-imperialist and national-liberation stands which are often reflected in special participants of this movement.

Yugoslavia is neither non-aligned, nor independent in its actions, as it was clamorously declared at this congress. The Americans grant credits to the tune of billions of dollars, while the Soviets supply it with weapons and purchase the stocks. This is not done for nothing and in vain either by the Americans, or the Soviets.

The superpowers think and work for today and tomorrow. The policy pursued by Yugoslavia allows them to penetrate at home, to create influences and trends pro them, to wait for the development of situations and be ready to act when need be. Therefore, the oft, general and global criticism made at the congress towards the blocs, superpowers and their policy, as well as the empty philosophy on the policy of non-alignement, are not addressed to the superpowers, but to the public opinion at home, to make it cherish illusions and to lull it to sleep. The aim is to hide the failure of the foreign policy pursued by Tito and his collaborators, as well as the dangers this policy continues to create to the freedom and independence of the country, peace and security in the Balkans.

-- The 12th Congress of the LCY Fully Proved the Forecasts of Our Party That the Ideology of Self-Administration Can Bring But Evils to the Peoples of Yugoslavia --

The 12th Congress of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia fully proved the forecasts of our party that the ideology of self-administration can bring but evils to the peoples of Yugoslavia. 17 years ago, in an article written on the 8th Congress of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia, Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out the failures of Yugoslav self-administration and the grave economic and social consequences it brings about. Whatever the promises to improve the system of "self-administration", "criticism" and "self-criticism" of the Titoites to repair its negative aspects, he writes, the economic laws of capitalism, this system is based on, operate. They have led and are leading more and more the Yugoslav economy towards chaos, spontaneity, frenzied competition, increase of unemployment and the exploitation of the working masses".

GREETINGS, RECEPTION MARK BASTILLE DAY

Lleshi Greeting to Mitterrand

AU132122 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Tirana, has sent the following telegram to President of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand:

On the occasion of your national holiday, it is my pleasure to send you our sincere greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the French people on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and myself. I hope that the friendly relations between our two countries will continue to develop in the future to our mutual benefit.

French Embassy Reception

AU151047 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Tirana, July 15 ATA - On occasion of the national day of France, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Marcel Martin, gave a reception at the embassy seat, yesterday.

Present were the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha; the deputy-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka; the deputy minister of education and culture, Anastas Kondo; and other guests. Attending were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

DISTRICT REPORTS TO HOXHA ON HARVEST, INDUSTRY

AU142045 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Summary] The Lezne District AWP Committee plenum has sent a letter to Comrade Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Enver, it is with great pleasure that we report to you that the Lezhe State Agricultural Enterprise and the cooperativists of our district, strongly supported by the working class, have completed the wheat harvesting and delivery campaign earlier than in previous years and have achieved good yields. The wheat production plan has been fulfilled 102 percent. An average of 33.6 quintals per hectare was achieved on the entire acreage, securing 46,000 quintals more -- or 4.4 quintals per hectare more -- than in the previous year. Some sectors have achieved higher than average results, up to 45-50 quintals per hectare.

Successes have also been attained in other sectors of agricultural production. Milk production for the 6-month period was fulfilled 108 percent, the meat production plan was fulfilled 96 percent and deliveries 113 percent, the vegetable production plan was filfilled 130 percent and deliveries 106 percent. The annual export plan for tomatoes and potatoes has already been fulfilled.

Good results have also been achieved by the district's working class. The industrial production plan for the 6-month period was fulfilled 107.7 percent, the volume of construction and installations 104.3 percent, commodity turnover 100.5 percent, communal services to the population 102 percent, and the export plan was fulfilled 132 percent. Productivity targets were exceeded and the budget income plan was fulfilled 101.7 percent. Production costs were 1 percent lower than planned.

These results attained in the first year following the eighth AWP Congress are due to the unity of thinking and action created by the party directives and your teachings.

DAILY CRITICIZES U.S. ROLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

AU141448 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 14 Jul 82

["Tool for Unseemly Purposes" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- Today's ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME comments on the setting up of the new military and political grouping in Central America - the so-called "Central American Democratic Community." The daily points out that the subversions, the acts of sabotage, the counter-revolutionary plots in that part of the world do not produce the effect desired by the United States. ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME points out that "this can also explain the adoption of a 'new' tactics: the setting up of military blocs, generously financed by Washington. They are aimed against the countries which have taken the road of social progress and against the just struggle of the peoples for democracy".

As a proof of the purpose of the new "sacred" union the daily gives the joint declaration adopted by the foreign ministers of four countries, in which it is mentioned about a "Marxist plot" in that part of the world and about the need of "cooperation" due to "the subversive activity of countries like Nicaragua". And it is well known that it was namely Nicaragua that recently raised peace initiatives denounced by the USA and is compelled to take measures against the neighbouring Honduras, trained and armed by the USA, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME maintains. The conclusion of the daily is that the way to peace and security in Central America passes not through forcing somebody else's will on peoples but through respecting the right of every people to self-determination and independence.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DIMO DICHEV DIES

AU141821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The BCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the National Council of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, and the National Committee on Bulgarian-USSR Friendship announce with deep sorrow that on 13 July after a prolonged and serious illness, Dimo Dichev, loyal son of the party and the people, noted fighter against fascism and capitalism [words indistinct] BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, has died.

MALTESE PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH LEADERS

Received by Zhivkov

AU141354 Sofia Domestic Service in Bularian 1300 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] On 14 July Todor Zhivkov, State Council Chairman, received Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta. During the talk they discussed the state of the bilateral relations and reviewed the possibilities for their future expanding and developing. Some topical issues of the international situation were discussed, as well as the role of Bulgaria and Malta in the process of detente, strengthening peace in Europe and the world, and consolidating mutually beneficial cooperation between all states. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner in honor of Dom Mintoff. The dinner was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, and the officials accompanying the Maltese prime minister.

Begins Talks With Filipov

AU142030 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, prime minister of Bulgaria, and the premier of Malta, Mr Dom Mintoff, assessed highly the development of relations between Bulgaria and Malta.

Today they had talks on the state and prospects of bilateral relations. It was stressed that the visit of the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, in Malta in 1980 has laid a solid basis for the development and deepening of the relations between the two countries. It was noted that the agreements achieved then are being implemented successfully.

Along with this a number of untapped possibilities were pointed out for the increase of trade, for promotion of cooperation in the construction of joint projects, for appearance on markets in third countries and in other spheres. Stressed was the necessity of putting the relations between Bulgaria and Malta on a long-term stable basis.

On the Bulgarian side present at the talks were: Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council.

The Maltese side was represented by the deputy prime minister, Mr Wistin Abela, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Alex Sceberra Trigona.

Attends Dinner, Makes Speech

AU142038 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, June 14 (BTA) -- "Bulgaria and Malta can cooperate in many spheres", said Mr Grisha Filipov, prime minister of Bulgaria, today. In his speech at the dinner in honor of the premier of Malta, Mr Dom Mintoff, Mr Filipov underlined that the political relations of the two countries have marked a great progress and the economic relations develop along ascending lines.

Mr Grisha Filipov pointed out that there are real possibilities for the further expansion and deepening of the economic relations. Parallel with the efforts for increasing the traditional trade, said he, progressive forms of economic cooperation, industrial joint production and techno-scientific cooperation should be introduced.

"The striving expressed by us for mutual understanding and the willingness to assist the safeguarding of peace in Europe and the world, the consolidation of reciprocally advantageous cooperation between all states stipulates the character of relations between Bulgaria and Malta", said Mr Grisha Filipov.

Dwelling on the tense international situation, he stressed that the prime task of progressive forces is the safeguarding of world peace, the safeguarding of the process of detente and the consolidation of trust and cooperation. "It is to this task that all the moves of Bulgaria are subjected, for there is no nobler ideal for her people than the building of a world without wars and violence", said he. Mr Grisha Filipov fully backed the Soviet peace initiatives. He noted the active role and the positive contribution of Malta to the process of detente.

Both Bulgaria and Malta, said Mr Grisha Filipov, want the Mediterranean to be a sea of peace, goodneighborliness and cooperation, a sea without foreign military bases. Such a development would be an important prerequisite for the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and the world.

In his speech Mr Dom Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, underlined that already in 1980 when Mr Todor Zhivkov visited Malta, contacts of mutual trust and friendship between the two countries were immediately created. This friendship, he pointed out, fully respects the way of life of the other side and mobilizes the forces for the common goal - peace, social justice and freedom.

According to Mr Dom Mintoff Bulgaria is now in a good position to give good advice, to say it with proper words at a proper time and with proper tone in order to make it possible for the relations of Malta with the other Warsaw Treaty member-countries - non-existent so far - to quickly reach the necessary level. This, the prime minister of Malta maintained, will help the country neutralize the pressure exerted on her new statute of neutrality by the forces of reaction and anti-detente.

The people of Malta, said Mr Dom Mintoff, expects the day when a more steadfast solidarity between the socialist movements in the world will make it possible for all the socialist countries, irrespective of their kind and historical development, to live in peace and security, without resorting to nuclear arms or other means of destruction for self-defence.

According to Mr Dom Mintoff, the friendship of Malta with China will grow not because his country wants to profit from the difficult Sino-Soviet relations, but because she is striving to be at the service of the two countries, to assist the decreasing of contradictions between them.

Dwelling on the long years of interference on the part of the conservative and reactionary forces of Western Europe and the United States in the internal affairs of Malta, the guest stressed that they are continuing still to destabilize the country, helping the adversaries of socialism.

Mr Dom Mintoff noted that Malta is not only neutral and non-aligned but is also on the vanguard of the struggle for a Mediterranean free of nuclear arms and united in the joint efforts for security and peace, without military presence of foreign forces.

MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR HUNGARY

AU141712 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 13 Jul 82 p 1

[NARODNA ARMIYA report: "Visit to the Hungarian People's Republic"]

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration left for the Hungarian People's Republic yesterday. The delegation is headed by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration. The delegation will pay a working visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian People's Army Main Political Administration.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Lt Gen Mitko Mitkov, first deputy head of the Main Political Administration and by Maj Gen Petko Milushev, deputy head of the Main Political Administration, as well as by officers and generals of the People's Army.

(Istvan Svraka), counselor at the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic, and (Laszlo Gyorffy), military and Air Force attache at the Hungarian Embassy were also among those present at the airport.

GEORGE SHULTZ'S ADDRESS TO SENATE COMMITTEE NOTED

LD142010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] General Haig's successor as U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, last night informed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the chief principles of future U.S. foreign policy. Shultz unequivocally stated that the socialist countries should be dealt with only from the so-called position of force. Although he admitted that a trade embargo is not a viable diplomatic tool he immediately said he fully agrees with President Reagan's current discriminatory measures against the USSR. Shultz's words on the Israeli aggression in Lebanon were in a similar vein. Allegedly, he is personally against the aggression but Israel remains Washington's closest friend in the Middle East, and the Palestinian issue should be dealt with on the basis of the Camp David agreements.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 14 JULY

LD141442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechslovakia, in Prague today. In the course of a cordial and friendly conversation they discussed some questions of mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

Belgian Parliamentarians

LD141942 Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Wednesday presidents of the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate of the Belgian Parliament, Jean de Fraigne and Edward Leemans who are on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

In a friendly discussion, both the sides appreciated the traditionally good Czechoslovak-Belgian relations and stressed interest in their further development in all spheres. Exchanging views on some issues of the present international situation, they stressed that the most urgent task of the present is to multiply efforts for detente, strengthening security and cooperation on the European Continent and ensuring lasting peace in the world.

Also on Wednesday, the guests were received by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, who pointed to the topical character of the Soviet peace proposals and importance of the disarmament talks which are now held in Geneva and Vienna. Speaking of the commitment of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, he stated that the reaction of the United States and some West European governments did not correspond with the significance of this obligation.

Alois Indra condemned the barbaric aggression of Israel against Lebanon and confirmed interest of Czechoslovakia in successful continuation and positive results of the Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories.

Jean de Fraigne stressed that Belgium also wants peace, the end of the arms race and the liquidation of stockpiles of destructive weapons. He pointed out the necessity of a dialogue between states with different social systems which would avert a war conflict.

Edward Leemans stressed that the Belgian Government has not yet adopted the final stand on the deployment of medium-range missiles, and spoke also of work of the Belgian Parliament.

Parliamentarians Meet Indra

LD141446 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Today in Prague, Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, received Jean de Fraigne, president of the Chamber of Representatives of the Belgian Parliament and Edward Leemans, president of the Senate. He praised the positive development of contacts between the two parliaments and their importance in the dialogue between countries with different social systems.

Alois Indra also pointed out the current, sharpened international situation in which the policy of detente remains the only sensible policy. The danger of war in Europe is increased by the stepped-up arms race and the U.S. Government's attempt to deploy new medium range missiles in some Western countries. In this context Alois Indra stressed the topicality of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the importance of the disarmament talks in Geneva and Vienna. He underscored the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and noted that the response of the United States and some Western governments, unfortunately, does not reflect the importance of this statement. He condemned Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon and confirmed Czechoslovakia's interest in a successful continuation and positive results of the Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act.

Comrade Alois Indra also briefly informed the Belgian deputies about the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia. He explained the principles of the federal arrangement and the main tasks of our highest representative body. In conclusion he spoke in favor of more intensive contracts between Czechoslovakia and Belgium, especially in economy and trade.

Jean de Fraigne stated that Belgium, too, wants peace, an end to the arms race and the liquidation of the accumulated stocks of destructive weapons. He pointed out the necessity of a dialogue between states with different social systems which should aim at finding a solution to the question of how to avoid war.

Edward Leemans stated that the Belgian Government has not yet adopted its final stance on the deployment of medium-range missiles. He also spoke about the work of the Belgian Parliament.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK VISITS LUXEMBOURG

LD142040 Prague CTK in English 1938 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Luxembourg (CETEKA correspondent) [no date as received] — Grand Duke Jean received here Wednesday, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek shortly after his arrival.

In a friendly discussion, the two representatives exchanged views on the development of bilateral relations and on the most urgent international problems.

Bohuslav Chnoupek met also with Luxembourg Premier Pierre Werner with whom he discussed possibilities of further development of Czechoslovak-Luxembourg relations, mainly in economic and cultural spheres.

Later in the day, the Czechoslovak foreign minister opened talks with his Luxembourg counterpart Colette Flesch on the present international situation, focusing on possibilities of further realization of the Helsinki Final Act, preservation and extension of detente and further development of cooperation between countries with different social systems.

The Czechoslovak delegation, led by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, met also with representatives of the capital and political parties. The two sides were satisfied with the steady qualitative development of relations between Prague and Luxembourg twined 14 years ago.

At the close of the first day, Luxembourg Foreign Minister Colette Flesch gave a dinner for the Czechoslovak delegation. She pointed to the continuation of good relations between the two nations which contribute to strengthening confidence and peace in Europe. She called for successful ending of the Madrid meeting and appreciated the opening of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

In his reply, Boshulav Chnoupek pointed out mainly the good development of Czechoslovak-Luxembourg cultural relations and cooperation of the two parliaments. He stressed the importance of a fruitful dialogue which is an indivisible part of the co-existence of countries with different social systems.

Also present at the talks of the Czechoslovak foreign minister with Luxembourg representatives was Czechoslovak ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg, Karel Havlik.

JAKES CHAIRS PRAGUE MEETING OF PARTY OFFICIALS

LD141856 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] A meeting of secretaries for industry of CPCZ regional committees, CPSL regional committees and party city committees in Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today.

The meeting was chaired by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about topical issues of the party's economic policy. Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier; and Vaclav Janousek and Zbynek Sojak, heads of party Central Committee departments, were also present at the meeting. They discussed political-organizational measures for securing the Seventh 5-Year Plan and preparation of the plan for 1983. They paid particular attention to the party's work in fulfilling the state plan for this year, problems of the construction industry, preparations for winter supplies of fuel and energy, a successful harvest, fulfilling export tasks and securing smooth supplies of food and consumer goods for the domestic market.

LENART MEETS WITH AGRICULTURE WORKERS 14 JULY

LD150224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee visited agriculture workers in the west Slovak region today to acquaint himself with the progress of the harvest. At the agricultural cooperative farm Trhove Myto in Dunajska Streda district, he was present as wheat was gathered from an 80 hectare field with the help of combine harvesters from the Kromeriz district.

The managers of the district informed him that the yields are much better at the places where the fields were irrigated. Comrade Jozef Lenart emphasized the importance of irrigation as one of the prerequisites of good yields and appreciated the exceptional attention the Dunajska Streda district gives to constructing and utilizing irrigating equipment. Viewing the yield in Nove Zamky district, he pointed to the importance of harvesting without losses.

Comrade Jozef Lenart also visited the agricultural cooperative Vycapy-Opatovce in Nitra district today. It is one of the best in plant production in the Nitra area.

HAGER ADDRESSES SED COLLEGE GRADUATES 14 JULY

LD142018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jul (ADN) -- Graduates from several courses of the SED Karl Mark Party College, including foreign students from 18 countries, had their graduation ceremony on Wednesday in Berlin. In a lecture on the subject "The Responsibility of Communists in the Present Situation," Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee said: "You are completing your studies at the party college at a time when the tense international situation and the tasks in the further consolidation of socialism in the GDR is making high demands of every communist."

Speaking of the dangerous international situation, he said: "The main force in the struggle for peace and social progress was, is and remains the socialist community. Faced with the aggravation of the international situation we act consistently, as stressed by Erich Honecker at the fourth Central Committee session on recognizing that the main problems of present international politics must be resolved by negotiation. Since our country is on the border of two global systems and alliance treaties, the further consolidation of socialism and the GDR's stable development is of vital importance for the securing of peace in Europe."

In this connection Kurt Hager stressed that it is necessary to implement consistently the economic strategy for the eighties decided by the 10th SED Congress and also to make full use of the reserves of intensively extended reproduction, primarily the results of science and technology. This requires the adaptation of production to highly efficient technologies and to such raw materials as the GDR can provide itself.

In conclusion the speaker said: "In the further shaping of developed socialist society we must strike out into new territory, by being led by the doctrines of Marxism-Leninism, by proceeding cautiously, by always taking the interests of the working class and of all employees as a guideline, and by always strengthening the close relationship of trust among party, state and people."

KROWLIKOWSKI RECEIVES NORWEGIAN MINISTER

LD142100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Premier Werner Krolikowski received for talks on Wednesday Mrs Wenche Frogn Sellaeg, minister of environmental affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, who is currently staying in the GDR.

Werner Krolikowski praised the continuous development of relations between the two states, including that in the area of environmental protection. He stressed that relations of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems are of special importance, particularly in view of the dangerous, tense international situation. For this reason the GDR ascribes great importance to the continuation of the political dialogue. The GDR regards specific steps toward arms limitation and disarmament and averting a nuclear world disaster as especially pressing. The GDR highly appreciates the solemn declaration of the USSR on the occasion of the UN special session on disarmament, not to be the first state to employ nuclear arms. True to its fundamental foreign policy desires, the GDR supports all proposals which are designed to make peace more secure.

Mrs Wenche Frogn Sellaeg stressed for her part that Norway, despite a different assessment of the causes of the increased tension in the international situation, is interested in the further development of cooperation between East and West in the interests of the preservation and securing of peace. There is agreement on the fact that contentious international problems must be resolved peacefully. There are a whole series of possibilities for the development of relations with the GDR, not only in the sphere of environmental protection.

Dr Hans Reichelt, GDR minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, also took part in the discussions which took place in an open-minded atmosphere.

VERNER MEETS WITH OUTGOING YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

DW151009 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 14 Jul 82

[From the newsreel]

[Text] Paul Verner, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Djuro Jovic, SFRY ambassador to the GDR, for the latter's farewell visit. He thanked the ambassador for his active work over several years and presented him with the Star of Friendship Among Peoples in gold which was awarded by the chairman of the GDR State Council in recognition of the ambassador's personal contribution to the consolidation of relations between the two socialist states.

Paul Verner stressed that the friendly cooperation of both parties, states and peoples will further develop and deepen in the future as well. He asked the ambassador to convey to Petar Stambolic, chairman of the SFRY Presidium, and to Mitja Ribicic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, the most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES INDIAN AIR FORCE DELEGATION

LD151102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0951 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jul (ADN) -- The visit by a delegation of the Indian Air Force to the GDR reflects the good relations developing between the two states and their armed forces. This was stated today (Thursday) by the GDR defense minister, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, during a meeting with the guests at the conclusion of their visit. The Indian delegation is headed by Air Marshall Dilbagh Singh, chief of air staff of the Indian Air Force.

Minister Hoffmann said it is a priority defense task of the National People's Army to make an effective contribution, alongside the Soviet Army and the other allied forces, toward safeguarding peace and the achievements of the workers. In this just struggle against the imperialist policy of confrontation and stepped-up arming, for peace, detente and disarmament, the citizens of the GDR and its soldiers know themselves to be closely linked with the people of India.

Air Marshall Singh expressed thanks for the diverse opportunities to acquaint himself with the combat training and fighting power of the members of the Air Force/Air Defense and with the achievements of socialist development in the GDR.

MESSAGE SENT TO FRENCH ON NATIONAL DAY

LD140830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0203 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jul (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, sent a congratulatory telegram to the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, on the occasion of the French National Day.

In it, Erich Honecker expresses his certainty that in view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation, the striving of the two states for continuity in shaping their good bilateral relations is in harmony with the interests of peace and international security. Relations between the GDR and France are of special importance for an atmosphere of trust in Europe.

On the same occasion, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, sent the premier of the French Republic, Pierre Mauroy, good wishes.

SED SENDS GREETINGS TO JAPANESE COMMUNISTS

LD140848 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0215 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jul (ADN) -- "Through their decades of struggle, their resolute opposition to imperialist war and capitalist exploitation, the Japanese communists have won firm positions among the progressive forces of the working class and all Japanese workers," states a greetings address from the SED Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Communist Party.

The greetings address, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, continues: "In view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation, caused by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, there can be nothing more important for the communists than securing peace. That is why our shared responsibility consists in uniting all efforts to thwart the imperialist policy of confrontation and stepped-up arming and achieving real results in the struggle for arms limitation and disarmament. There must now be no new Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

The SED affirms its firm conviction that the continued development of cooperation between the two parties is an important contribution towards implementing this nobel and great goal of people in all parts of the world.

COMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA

LD141454 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 14 July (ADN) -- A governmental agreement on cooperation in telecommunications was signed in Berlin today between the GDR and Kampuchea by GDR Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Rudolph Schulze, and Kampuchean Minister of Communications, Transport and Posts Khun Chhy. The agreement regulates communications between the two countries and at the same time provides for measures of scientific-technological cooperation.

Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received the Kampuchean guest for a friendly exchange of views. They discussed topics of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. Minister Khun Chhy conveyed thanks to the SED party leadership and GDR Government for the support granted, especially in the fields of telecommunications and health services.

LAZAR RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ROMANIA 14 JULY

LD151134 Budapest MTI in English 1012 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Constantsa, Budapest, July 14 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar left Romania for Hungary late Wednesday evening. He was seen off at the Constantsa airport by Constantin Dascalescu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Victor Boldjan, Romanian ambassador in Budapest, and Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador in Bucharest.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who paid an official, friendship visit to the Romania at the invitation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, returned home Wednesday evening. His party included Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Gyula Kovacs, vice-president or the National Planning Office, Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister, and Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to Romania.

Gyorgy Lazar and his party were received at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Sarlos, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Frigyes Puja, foreign minister, and several senior Hungarian statesmen. Octavian Gavris, charge d'affaires of the Romanian embassy in Budapest, was also present.

MAROTHY SEES OFF BCP'S CHUDOMIR ALEKSANDROV

LD141924 Budapest MTI in English 1807 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, 14 Jul (MTI) -- A Bulgarian party delegation, headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia Party Committee, which paid a two-day visit to Budapest at the invitation of the HSWP Budapest Party Committee and had talks with Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left Budapest Wednesday.

The Bulgarian party delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee.

COMMUNIQUE ON BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY VISIT

LD141916 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 14 Jul 82

["Communique on Geyt's Visit" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI) -- Louis van Geyt, president of the Communist Party of Belgium and Daniel Fedrigo, member of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Hungary on July 12-14 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The visitors, who were received by HSWP First Secretary Janos Kadar, had discussions with HSWP CC Secretary Peter Varkonyi. They briefed each other on the activity of their parties and exchanged views on world affairs and timely questions of the international communist and workers' movement. The sides also discussed possibilities for improving interparty relations.

The Belgian visitors left Budapest Wednesday.

MSZMP SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO JAPANESE CP

LD141846 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has sent a telegram of congratulations to the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party on the 60th anniversary of its foundation.

JARUZELSKI OPENS PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD150930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] A few minutes after 1000 the ninth plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee, devoted to key problems of the party's work among young people, began in Warsaw. The proceedings were opened by first secretary of the Central Committee, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who welcomed the chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party Roman Malinowski and the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party Edward Kowalczyk and also the chairmen of the socialist youth unions, who had been invited to the session.

The first secretary of the Central Committee referred to the anniversary of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, which was a significant event for the party and the whole nation. The past year has shown, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, that the congress confirmed faithfulness to the principles of the system of Government and to the alliances guaranteeing our national existence. It came out in favor of reforms, for struggle with the enemies of socialism, for building the foundations of renewal. Our present plenum, stressed the first secretary of the Central Committee, should become an important step in this direction.

The Central Committee approved the agenda for the ninth plenary session. First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski then began to make the report of the party's Central Committee Politburo.

Opening Remarks Reported

LD151136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee plenum began at 1000. The proceedings were opened and are being chaired by First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski who at the outset welcomed Chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party Roman Malinowski, Chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee Edward Kowalczyk and Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, who are taking part in the plenum.

Opening the plenum's proceedings the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said, among other things:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] Comrades, the Central Committee plenum, during its current ninth term of office, is devoted to key problems of the party's work among young people. We thus fulfill the responsibility laid upon us by the program resolution of the ninth congress, that a plenary session of the Central Committee be prepared in the course of a year, devoted to the most important problems of the young generation. Yesterday, a year passed since the beginning of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. We remember its course precisely. We know its resolutions. We know what a significant event it was for the party and for our entire nation. The past year has shown that the congress decisions, although undertaken in an extraordinarily difficult period, have retained full vitality and currency. The congress affirmed faithfulness to the principles of the system of government and to the alliances guaranteeing our state existence. At the same time, it came out in favor of socialist renewal, of reforms, of struggle against the enemies of socialism, parallel with the construction of the foundation of national accord. The party, at the ninth congress, presented to society a program of profound transformations in the life of our country, of putting into practice the idea of social justice, of overcoming the crisis, of economic reforms, of strengthening the law-abiding, democratic state. The implementation of that program is the guarantee of the future of Poland and socialism in Poland. Our present plenum should become an important step in this direction. [end recording]

The plenum then approved the agenda for today's proceedings. In accordance with the proposal by the Central Committee Politburo, it envisages a report entitled, "With Young People and Out of Concern for Young People," a plenary discussion on the report and the passing of a resolution on this issue.

In a later part of the proceedings of the ninth plenum, the Politburo proposes that a statement be heard and a resolution be passed on the instructions of the party Central Committee concerning the list of proposals, the course of procedure and supervision and control over their implementation and also a resolution on the issue of the letters and complaints made to party echelons and organizations.

The plenum unanimously passed the composition of individual commissions. Wojciech Jaruzelski then made the Politburo report.

Politburo Report Delivered

LD151222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpt] After the Central Committee approved the agenda of the ninth plenary session, Wojciech Jaruzelski began to make the Politburo report. He pointed out that we are one of the youngest nations of Europe, (?a nation) in which as much as two-thirds of its people have been born since World War II; half of the Poles living today are not over 30. Almost 6 million citizens are people between 15 and 25 years of age.

Further on in his speech, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the party is under an obligation to enter into a frank, though delicate dialogue with young people about all the difficult and complicated problems linked with upbringing and with the social and material position of young people. Their [word indistinct] creative imagination, readiness to take a sensible risk must not be squandered. In the fight against evil, Wojiech Jaruzelski said, the criticism and uncompromising attitude of young people is needed -- a specific movement of opposition to bad management, dishonesty, lack of trust, various bureaucratic barriers and also phenomena harmful to society. The natural plane for this fight should be youth organizations.

Civic committees of national rebirth also create great possibilities for action. It is in their forum that the maturity and experience of older people meet with the energy and fresh outlook of young people. Such a combination serves the interests of the entire nation. It can become a great force for the country's rebirth. Young people have and will have in their activities a reliable ally; it is the party, the spokesman for progressive transformation, bold solutions and the fight against routine [rutyna]. Young people can always count on party inspiration, help and support.

The discussion is now in progress.

More on Politburo Report

LD151242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the ninth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee are continuing. At present the discussion on the report by the Politburo, read by first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, is in progress.

The first secretary presented problems linked with the participation and activity of young people in the party's ranks. He drew attention to the fact that 569,000 members of the party are young people who are not yet 30 years of age; among them, 228,000 are workers. We should maintain such a trend in the construction of the party, he stated. The standing and activeness of young people in its ranks will confirm and decide on the worker character of the party.

Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the Politburo puts to the youth unions a proposal to work out concepts for a broader, more effective representation of the interests of the young generation. It also sees the possibility of granting to youth unions new kinds of socially and politically justified powers. On the eve of the anniversary of the rebirth [Polish national day, 22 July] the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said, the party appeals to all young Polish men and women not to stop working for the homeland, for a Poland strong, just and secure.

In the struggle for the ideomoral profile of the young generation, there is enough room for all socialist youth unions. Concluding, Wojciech Jaruzelski said: What Poland will be like tomorrow and the day after tomorrow, what kind of people will be living here, what kind of a society Poles will have depends to a great extent on us.

SEJM TO CONVENE 21 JULY; AGENDA REPORTED

LD141636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 24th session [posiedzenie] of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 21 July this year. The agenda of the session, which will begin at 1000, envisages a speech by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the government's intentions for the second half-year and a bill on the closing of the Sejm session [sesja].

TU MINISTER CIOSEK HINTS WALESA MIGHT BE RELEASED

OW151025 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw July 15 KYODO -- Lech Walesa, leader of the Polish free trade union Solidarity and detained since December under martial law, might be set free on the nation's independence day, July 22, a Polish cabinet minister has indicated. Stanislaw Ciosek, the minister in charge of trade union affairs, made the disclosure in an interview with KYODO news service here Wednesday. He said he does not know whether Walesa and other union leaders will actually be released but said their detention might be "suspended."

PZPR COMMISSIONS HOLD JOINT SESSION 14 July

LD141820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] A joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological and International Commissions was held in Warsaw today. Devoted to a discussion of the forms and ways of presenting the fundamental issues of Polish-Soviet cooperation and relations. The session was chaired jointly by Jozef Czyrek and Stefan Olszowski, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the party Central Committee. The discussion was introduced by Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the Central Committee.

The session noted that the consolidation of Polish-Soviet friendship concerns not only the PZPR, ZSL, and SD but all patriotic forces on a socialist basis. The great significance of economic cooperation with and aid from the Soviet Union for overcoming Poland's economic crisis was also stressed. It was pointed out that genuine information about the Soviet Union, of its past, experiences, and present situation, as well as information about various aspects of Polish-Soviet relations ought to be consistently and systematically disseminated.

WOZNIAK ATTENDS MEETING AT TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

LD150916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] There was a meeting at Warsaw Technical University yesterday between Marian Wozniak and university's party aktiv. Many problems linked with the functioning of the university were discussed, as well as a number of issues troubling the academic milieu. It was stated that there was too much waste in the preparation of the higher education act, hence [word indistinct] imperfections and possibilities for a varied interpretation of some wordings. On the issue of the review of the teaching staff, it was recognized that it was treated superficially and in a formal way. One of the most important problems that was identified in the discussion was the need for a better use of the research achievements of science in industry. The university party organization put forward the initiative of creating, for the Warsaw region, a scientific and technical adviser and also an inter-university group, which would help in training worker self-management aktivs.

Marian Wozniak presented an assessment of the situation in the country and its international conditionings factors [uwarunkowanie] and took a stance on some of the problems tackled in statements by those taking part in the discussion.

NEW GOVERNMENT HOUSING PROGRAM REPORTED

LD141634 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] [no dateline as received] Today's press publishes programmatic assumptions for housing construction up to 1990 recently adopted by the government. This program is to be subjected to the broadest possible social consultation. It transpires from it that a considerable acceleration in housing construction should take place after 1986. Until that time development will be quite moderate -- within 300,000 flats a year.

Special stress is placed on the development of one-family construction which would involve the population's own resources. The state will aid private investors by providing construction sites and by offering credits on convenient terms. It is envisaged that personal contributions to the house building should amount to at least 20 percent of the construction costs, and bank credit up to 80 percent, but not more than Z1.5 million. The interest rate on the credit would be four percent, and repayments would be spread over 40 years. Referential conditions are also envisaged for people organized into groups and cooperatives which construct houses with a usable area up to 85 square meters and total area up to 170 square meters.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER DOROSZ ON IMF CREDIT

LD141650 Warsaw PAP in English 1448 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 14 July -- "I have no great hopes (connected with Poland's possible rejoining the International Monetary Fund)," Polish deputy foreign trade minister told PRZEKROJ weekly. "I view the matter as strictly technical, one of gaining a new source of credit for easing payments difficulties.

"Poland was one of the founding members of the IMF," Andrzej Dorosz said. "That is why we expected that the matter of our rejoining the fund will be settled quickly and smoothly. In fact, though, the issue is dragging on due to the political stand taken by the USA, the fund's biggest shareholder.

"Credit which can be obtained from the IMF will not surpass 3 billion dollars. As it is made available over three-year periods, not more than 1 billion can be borrowed in any single year. It is clear then that we cannot count on big and quick money that will settle all our problems. Poland's credit requirements for this year amount to 10 billion dollars.

"There is a belief that the Western countries will extend us sizeable new credits apart from any IMF loans. I consider this view as mistaken. Neither Western governments nor banks will offer us new credits. To my mind, we should above all count on ourselves," Deputy Minister Dorosz said.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY WEIGHS UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

LD141524 Warsaw PAP in English 1434 GMT 14 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 14 July -- In an article on the labour market in Poland, ZYCIE WARSZAWY observed today that still a year ago the spectre of unemployment, of 300-600 thousand jobless, was much talked about and stated that "One must admit that those fears were not totally groundless -- dropping production, shortages of raw materials and materials, and stopping of many investment projects created only too real grounds for such fears."

"But reality has not justified those fears. By the end of May the number of vacancies amounted to 254 thousand -- 100 thousand more than a year ago. Now, for every 10 job seekers, there are 118 job offers. Those who are wanted in the first place are skilled workers: machinist millers, ironworkers, and turners. On the other hand, in some regions there are not enough jobs for drivers, building technicians, agricultural school leavers, and university graduates," the paper continued.

"Thus, it is a case of a lack of correlation between the personnel training structure and the needs of the economy. This situation requires long-term changes in the structure of education and vocational training," ZYCIE WARSZAWY observed.

PZPR DAILY VIEWS SHORTAGES, RATIONING SYSTEM

AU150755 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Jul 82 p 1

[Jan Markusz commentary: "A Key to Production" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] WHAT ABOUT THE RATIONING SYSTEM? THE REFORM IS IN PROGRESS, AND THE PRICES OF COMMODITIES AND SERVICES HAVE GONE UP. SO WHAT IS THE POINT OF MAINTAINING A RATIONING SYSTEM THAT IS DISLIKED BY BOTH THE TRADER AND THE CUSTOMER AND IS CONTRADICTORY TO THE NORMAL FUNCTIONS OF THE MARKET?

This question, repeated in particular in letters and telephone calls to the editor, is being posed with growing frequency. But at the same time, the public frequently exerts "pressure" to expand the rationing system. In 42 voivodships the rationing system has encompassed commodities for children and youths, clothing and footwear for the adults, household goods, furniture, rugs and so forth. This situation was also met with disapproval at last week's PZPR Central Committee Politburo session.

THE SUPPLY OF COMMODITIES AND SERVICES IS FAR FROM THE NEEDS. WHILE THE SUPPLY-DEMAND GAP HAS NARROWED AS A RESULT OF INCREASED PRICES, THE MARKET SITUATION IS STILL A LONG WAY FROM SEEING A REAL IMPROVEMENT. The only encouraging thing is a certain stability on the food market.

But meat is still in short supply. To count on the ideal of regular meat supplies would be a utopia. Hoping for regular supplies, the stores were not so long ago accepting coupons on sales up to the 10th day of the next month...

AT THE MOMENT, THERE ARE NO HOPES FOR A GENERAL DEPARTURE FROM THE FOOD RATIONING SYSTEM. EVEN THE QUESTION OF THE POSSIBLE ABOLITION OF LIQUOR AND CIGARETTE COUPONS IS BEING TREATED WITH CAUTION, BECAUSE IT DEPENDS ON THE STOCKS AND ON THE MARKET REACTION TO THE NEW PRICES OF VODKA. AS FAR AS OTHER GROUPS OF FOODSTUFFS ARE CONCERNED, EFFORTS WILL BE MADE RATHER TO STABILIZE THE SUPPLIES AND THE FORMS OF RATIONING.

And how about manufactured goods?

THE DIFFICULTIES WILL CONTINUE. THE SOLUTIONS MUST BE SOUGHT PRIMARILY IN PRODUCTION. WE CAN ONLY DIVIDE AS MUCH AS WE HAVE, AS MUCH AS WE MANAGE TO PRODUCE.

Enterprises are experiencing more difficulties than ever, particularly with raw materials. IN THE MEANTIME, THE QUALITY OF GOODS IS DETERIORATING AND THIS, OBVIOUSLY, RESULTS IN MATERIAL LOSSES.

Some progress has been made in replacing -- wherever possible -- imported raw materials with domestic ones. But another question arises here: Have the existing possibilities been used everywhere?

IT IS UP TO ENTERPRISES THEMSELVES TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. THE SOONER THEY ANSWER THEM THE BETTER. NO RATIONING IS ABLE TO CURE A SICK MARKET. THIS CAN ONLY BE DONE THROUGH THE GRADUAL REVIVAL OF PRODUCTION.

PAPER VIEWS ANNIVERSARY OF NINTH PZPR CONGRESS

LD141412 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpt] On 14 July 1981 the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party started its deliberations. As a result of a democratic discussion the congress first mapped out and then approved the program of the socialist renewal of our country.

Today's national papers devote their editorails to this anniversary. Anna Pawlowska writes in TRYBUNA LUDU: Already today one can without exaggeration call this congress a historic one. Indeed, the conviction has prevailed in the party that this congress was indispensable. The congress was necessary for the political essence of the party. An ideological and organizational (?shape) of the party emerged from the congress' debate and documents. This intensive work continued during last year and must still be continued.

But the congress' results -- the mapping out of a program corresponding to a generally expressed aspiration of the majority of society -- caused a mobilization of antisocialist forces at home as well as of their ideological allies abroad. The implementation of the congress' program has become extremely difficult and simply impossible in many fields.

Martial law stopped the process of open destruction and made it possible to undertake such activity resulting from the congress' program as was allowed by law. It became possible to halt economic collapse. A national regeneration and accord movement was born and continues to progress.

The very wise sentence: There cannot be a return to the pre-December 1981 or pre-August 1980 state means that there cannot be a trend away from the ninth congress. The implementation of its program is the only real guarantee for the future of Poland and of socialism in Poland.

The sentence above sounds like [word indistinct] but it is not [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] contained in this program means that after years of a tragic straying from the path common points have been found between the strucutral doctrine of socialism and the moral condition and aspirations of the fundamental groups of Polish society. It is precisely for this reason that the congress was a congress of party renewal, concludes Anna Pawlowska in TRYBUNA LUDU.

GLEMP DISCUSSES PAPAL VISIT; SOCIAL ACCORD

Italian TV Remarks Cited

LD141942 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Primate of Poland Archbishop Glemp, who is currently visiting Italy, said in an interview with the official Italian Television Company RAI that the Polish Government wants the pope to visit Poland, but it is for the church to ensure that conditions for the visit exist. The first question by the Vatican correspondent of Italian Television [name indistinct] was: Will the pope participate in celebrations of the jubilee of the mother of God at Jasna Gora. Primate Glemp replied: The holy father has been invited by the church and wishes to keep his promise, and so he should come. There remains the question of when this will happen. It is true that the jubilee year has been extended into next year, and we expect the pope during jubilee year.

In answer to a question about the Polish Government's attitude to the pope's planned visit, Primate Glemp recalled that John Paul II is a Polish citizen. Then he said the government wishes the pope to come, but it is for the church to ensure that the preconditions for this exist.

We also want to prepare his visit from the pastoral point of view, too. It is a fact that negotiations are going on with the government to fix a date which would be appropriate and right. The primate of Poland disapproved of the clamor in the foreign press about the possibility of the papal visit to Poland. He said that these voices are rendering a disservice. Primate Glemp, as was said by the Vatican, will spend some time more in Italy, and then take a rest following his return to Poland.

Interviewed in Spanish Paper

PM141149 Madrid YA DOMINICAL (Sunday supplement) in Spanish 11 Jul 82 pp 32-35

[Angelo Montonait interview with Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp: "Sole Hope of Change Lies in Faith" -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] How can Poland's difficult trial be interpreted in the light of faith?

[Answer] I told the faithful at Easter, we are living at a time of crisis not inferior to the one experienced by the apostles after Jesus' death. For our country's young people it is an unexpected moment that could prompt in their sensitive souls feelings of rage, excessive criticism and a desire for retaliation and even revenge.

Many Poles are profoundly and unnecessarily demoralized: There is a fear of the government, of one's neighbor, of the empty stores, of rising prices, of jobs, of tomorrow and of oneself. It is an Easter Saturday atmosphere. But we are also expecting a resurrection, which must inevitably happen, especially if we consider the maternal aid that the virgin has always given our country throughout its troubled history.

[Question] What is the church's role at this precise moment? What path has it chosen for the Polish people's salvation?

[Answer] People often turn to me, to bishops and priests and ask how they should behave. The church is not part of a political dialogue and has no political programs that can satisfy curious and impatient people. The very difficult and delicate situation must be taken into account, within the context of East-West relations. Some have proposed the alternative of violent, underground resistance by terrorist groups. This is unrealistic.

The church struggles only to seek a social accord, which it considers the only necessary and possible method.

The dialogue between the government and society's representatives must be resumed.

Instead of the government's "diktat", we propose a dialogue with society, which must be represented by all genuine groups. That is, the trade unions, Solidarity and others. We are trying to lay the foundations for such a dialogue, to prepare a favorable environment.

Social accord could guarantee domestic peace, on the one hand, and on the other, could lead to the restoration of civil liberaties.

I have said that the church has no political programs: Its program is that of the Gospel, the program of truth, of peace, of mankind's moral conversion.

Our attitude is that of those who want to serve God and mankind.

In a recent homily I explained that "social accord" means neither unity nor reconciliation. It is not as much as the unity of all forces converging in a single direction. But it is a way, or rather "the only way," that can lead to the attainment of our desires and plans and to the safeguarding of our interests.

On the one hand, there is the government; on the other, the social groups which, united by the feeling of sincere patriotism, wish to set the bus of our national life on the right road again. This all depends also on our way of thinking and working, on our feelings. The more Christian they are, the more they will mold Poland's decisive reality, despite our difficulties.

Be that as it may, the church is with the people and is trying to play a mediating role and trying above all to maintain the peace.

[Question] Do you encounter any difficulties in connection with religious activity?

[Answer] No, we are not completely stifled in this field: On the contrary, we continue our intensive Catechismal and pastoral activity. We believe that this can help to facilitate the dialogue between the government and the social partners. I must add that the imminent celebration of the jubilee year of the Virgin of Czestochowa has aroused feelings of religious practice among the faithful.

Since the holy father's visit to Poland in 1979 the number of conversions has increased, the baptism of adults is more and more frequent, churches are better attended and more sacraments are administered. Clearly the virgin has decided to put us to the test, to assess our degree of fidelity to the Gospel.

The responses are encouraging. I have visited internees (in the camps) and have observed the following surprising fact: These people had absolutely nothing apart from the Bible in their hands.

I have heard people say: "For us it is a moment of reflection on ourselves and on divine truths, which have manifested themselves through the cross, and also a moment of conversion."

It is a social phenomenon that can be observed throughout the country. The Polish people are realizing that the only hope for change lies in faith.

[Question] In your opinion is there any possibility of an agreement such as the Episcopate desires?

[Answer] We are moving determinedly in this direction: I repeat, we are aiming to create suitable conditions for dialogue, but the government does not seem to accept our proposals -- at least for the time being.

[Question] But will the Poles be able to maintain the necessary self-control and patience?

[Answer] I want them to remain as steadfast and prudent as they are now and I want us to continue advancing without taking the path of violence. There is a danger of an even worse eventuality, but we are doing our utmost to avoid it. We are approaching the end of the world's second Christian millenium; we trust that at the turn of the 21st century conditions will change and that a national accord satisfactory for everyone will be achieved.

We still place our hope and trust in the Virgin of Czestochowa, the queen of Poland. She will undoubtedly not abandon us, just as she has never abandoned us.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Arrives in Gdansk 14 July

LD141530 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] [No dateline as received] A delegation of the CPSU Central Committee which is visiting Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, has arrived at the Gdansk coast. Members of the delegation will meet the secretariat of the PZPR voivodship committee, visit the Paris Commune shipyard and other enterprises of the maritime economy.

Katowice Visited

LD142044 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, head of the Propaganda Department, leads a CPSU Central Committee delegation which is visiting Katowice Voivodship. The delegation also includes Ivan Laptev, deputy chief editor of PRAVDA. The Soviet guests are accompanied by Walery Namiotkiewicz, head of the Ideological Department of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation visited the Jaworzno mine.

The Soviet guests today met with representatives of the mine's party organization. During the meeting with the aktiv, numbering almost 2,000 members of the mine's party organization, the guests acquainted themselves with the present internal party situation and with the most important problems in the exploitation of coal from the mine, which extracts over 16,000 tons per day. Here in Jaworzno four Soviet heading machines [kombajn chodnikowy] are used. A significant part of the production -- over 400,000 tons -- is for export. This is coal for the power industry.

During the visit the Soviet guests were also shown round one of the three departments of the mine, the "Sobieski" shaft, and also the coal processing department.

U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS SEEN AS 'DOUBLE-EDGED'

LD141520 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 14 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 14 July -- The current articles, information leaks, and official denials in the United States concerning the possible relaxation of U.S. sanctions against Poland and the USSR "doubtlessly testify to the fact that the U.S. administration begins to understand that the policy of economic sanctions is a double-edged weapon, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said. On the one hand it hits -- as in the case with Poland -- the interests of this country's society, which is subjected to sanctions, and on the other -- as is the case with the policy of embargo imposed on the USSR -- it hits painfully at the economic interests of the United States itself, the paper remarked. Moreover, "political losses for U.S. interests are increasingly conspicuous. The policy of sanctions produces aggravation of East-West relations and induces deep divisions within the West European alliance.

"The policy of economic sanctions against Poland and the USSR, which is pursued by the U.S. and -- to a varying degree -- by some West European countries, has failed to reach its target and is poisoning the East-West relations instead, threatening with high costs for its initiators.

"Isn't it time then to cross this policy out and return to normal economic relations between the U.S. and Western Europe and Poland and the USSR? Such a decision, when taken without attempts at dictating "conditions," which are still put forth officially by President Reagan, would best serve the process of normalization also in the East-West relations," concluded the Warsaw newspaper.

POLISH-AMERICAN AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE MEETS

LD141840 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The agricultural committee of the Polish-American Economic Council has met for the first time in 14 months. The participants agreed that an improvement in the supply of pesticides, fodder components and some specialist machinery is among the priority needs in Polish agriculture. An improvement in the supply could be brought about by cooperation with American firms. Both sides agreed that legislation on the use of foreign capital by cooperatives, which will be introduced in the Sejm, is of great significance in this respect.

Session Ends 14 July

LD142254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpts] A meeting of the agricultural committee of the Polish-American Economic Council has ended in the Polish Shamber of Foreign Trade.

During his meeting with Deputy Minsiter of Foreign Trade Andrezej Dorosz, the chairman of the U.S. delegation Dr Dave Hathaway expressed moderate optimism on the prospects for development of our economic relations with the West. He expressed the opinion that the present restriction of economic (?exchange) arises not so much from sanctions, but from the [word indistinct] difficult economic situation of the Western countries.

TRYBUNA LUDU SCORES NATO NATIONS' BROADCASTS

LD141530 Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 14 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 July -- Subversive broadcasting criticized -- referring to the recent complaint lodged by Poland with the U.N. concerning anti-Polish broadcasting by five radio stations of NATO states, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote today that "they make a peculiar selection of news from Poland, distorting the true picture of the situation. In numerous cases this leads to inciting Polish society.

"The choice of news is subordinated to the subversive assumptions of psychological war waged by NATO and wholly subservient to the strategy and tactics of the enemies of socialism in Poland," TRYBUNA WROTE. It also said that the stations "clearly want to deepen discontent, fan distrust of the authorities, deepen and sharpen internal divisions between the Poles. This veritable aggression of alien information or rather didinformation whose object is Poland hits out at the very foundations of international peaceful coexistence," the paper charged.

Sizing up Western reactions to the Polish protest, TRYBUNA said that "neither the official statements by representatives of the states concerned, nor the propaganda hulabaloo launched by the five radio stations provided just one matter-of-fact argument or answered the fundamental question of how long this anti-Polish campaign will go on. This fully confirms the validity of the Polish protest."

PAPER PUBLISHES LEADERSHIP'S GREETING TO MONGOLIA

AU141620 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Jul 82 p 1

[Greetings message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PAPR Central Committee first secretary and president of the Council of Ministers, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, MPRP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, and to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, on Mogolian national day]

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee andchairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, and to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, in Ulaanbaatar:

On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution, we send to you, dear comrades, to the MPRP Central Committee, to the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, to the MPR Council of Minsiters and to the Mongolian nation our sincere greetings and best wishes in the name of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish community.

Under the leadership of the MPRP, the Mongolian nation is successfully developing the processes of socialist construction and is strengthening ties of friendship and wide cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. The MPR's foreign policy and its initiatives aimed at consolidating peace, security and international cooperation are enjoying support and recognition.

Mutually advantageous relations between Poland and Mongolia in the spirit of brotherhood and cooperation are successfully developing. Polish-Mongolian friendship is deepening. We highly esteem the internationalist aid given to us for overcoming our difficulties.

On your national day, we wish you, esteemed comrades, and through you the entire Mongolian nation, new achievements in implementing the ambitious tasks which have been laid down at the 18th MPRP Congress and which mark the MPR's socioeconomic development.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and president of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

JARUZELSKI PRAISES SOCCER TEAM'S SPIRIT, EXAMPLE

LD131804 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The Polish soccer team which won a silver medal and which placed third in the 1982 world championships in Spain was received today by Wojciech Jaruzelski. The meeting was attended by members of the party and state leadership.

Addressing the competitors, Premier Jaruzelski very cordially congratulated them on winning a silver medal and thanked the footballers, coaches and activists for their great efforts, which were crowned with one of the greatest achievements of Polish sport. He stressed the admirable attitude of the team which not only gained popularity among Polish fans but contributed to the enhancement of Polish sport and the name of Poland in the world. The PZPR first secretary stated that the soccer championship competition confirmed the important integrative role which can be played by sport in society. The commonly shared feelings and emotions connected with the achievements of the national team encouraged all Poles to watch television screens like a huge family. The selfless devotion, ambition and combative spirit of Polish footballers, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, supported by systematic work during the preparations for the championships can serve as a model for a positive attitude and an example of good work. The example of good work, commitment and cultivation of talents, Wojciech Jaruzelski said in conclusion, is worthy of imitation in a much wider sphere than sports alone.

BRIEFS

FOOD CONFERENCE -- The most important tasks in agriculture and the procurement of farm produce were the subject today of the conference in Warsaw of representatives of the voivodship party and administrative authorities, who deal with matters of the food economy. As arises from the materials presented, in order to cover the existing needs we must purchase from this year's harvest at least 5.5 million tons of grain, including 5 million tons of cereals for consumption. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 82 LD]

NATIONAL UNITY FRONT OFFICIAL -- The voivodship committee of the National Unity Front in Gdansk has elected a new chairman. He is social activist Leon Lendzion. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 82 LD]

HUNGARIAN PREMIER ENDS VISIT, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Signs Protocol After Talks

AU141144 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Official talks concluded in Bucharest today between Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. During the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere of understanding and mutual esteem, the two sides examined the stage of relations between the two countries and prospects for developing and diversifying economic and scientific-technical cooperation, especially in machine-building, electronics, chemistry, agriculture, and other fields. At the same time, the two sides agreed that further action is necessary to expand trade and to promote relations in such fields as science, culture, education, tourism and in other areas. The two prime ministers expressed their satisfaction with the activity carried out, with the comradely atmosphere in which the exchange of views took place, and with the beneficial nature of the visit, which they view as a contribution to further developing Romanian-Hungarian relations. The two heads of government signed a protocol on the results of talks conducted and adopted a joint communique on the visit.

Received by Ceausescu

AU141853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/7/1982 -- On July 14, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received in Neptun resort Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, who paid an official visit of friendship to Romania. The interview was attended by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and other Romanian officials. The prime minister of the Hungarian People's Republic conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu the salute of the Central Committee of the HSWP and of the Political Bureau, as well as greetings from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and from Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked, and requested the guest to convey greetings and best wishes to Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi. Likewise, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed communist greetings, together with the wish of developing the relations between the two parties and peoples, to the Central Committee of the HSWP and the Political Bureau, from the Central Committee and the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

Reference was made to the relations of close friendship and collaboration established between the two countries, parties and peoples, and satisfaction was expressed at their positive course on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plan . Stress was laid on the fact that the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar, and the joint documents adopted on those occasions had had a decisive role in developing the Romanian-Hungarian productive cooperation on multiple planes, and in (?stimulating) the collaboration between the two countries. The mutual wish was expressed to work for the strengthening of the collaboration between the RCP and the HSWP, for the expansion of the economic cooperation between Romania and Hungary, capitalizing in this way the broad possibilities provided for by the achievements of the two neighbour and friendly countries. Both sides assessed that the development of the Romanian-Hungarian relations was in the interests of both peoples, served the general cause of socialism, peace, detente and security.

Current international questions were also approached, with emphasis on the wish of Romania and of Hungary to consolidate their cooperation on an external plane, contributing thus to halting the aggravation of the situation in the world, to resuming and furthering the policy of detente, peace and respect for national independence, to peacefully solving the conflictual states of the affairs in various regions, to adopting firm measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, to building a real system of security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, to the triumph of peace and socialism. The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Gives Reception for Dascalescu

AU141839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/7/1982 -- Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, gave a reception on July 14 in honour of Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania. The reception proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Joint Communique Released

AU141840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 G.'T 14 Jul 82

["Communique on the Official Visit of Friendship Gyorgy Lazar, Prime Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, Paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania on July 13 and 14 -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/7/1982 -- This document, released in Bucharest on July 14, shows that the prime minister of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, and of Hungary, Gyorgy Lazar, conducted talks informing each other of the current concerns for socialist construction in their countries, examining the stage of the bilateral relations and the possibilities of further developing them, and exchanging opinions on current international questions. The two sides highlighted the decisive role of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and the importance of the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, for the development of the Romanian-Hungarian relations.

The two prime ministers stressed the particular importance the two sides attach to the strengthening of friendship between the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, to the development of relations of good neighbourliness and collaboration between Romania and Hungary on the basis of the principles and targets enshrined in the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance of 1972 and in the communique signed at summit level in 1977. The results scored were noted with satisfaction and it was stressed that the two governments would further cooperate for the implementation of the understandings covenanted at top level. The two prime ministers expressed the two sides' determination to develop relations in all fields of activity, intensify the political dialogue and the meetings between party leaders, parliamentary and government representatives, representatives of political and public organizations in Romania and Hungary.

During the talks the two sides made a detailed analysis of the stage of commercial exchanges, of economic and technical-scientific relations. Appreciation was expressed of the results scored over the last few years, as well as of the contributuion made in that respect by the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Collaboration, by the central planning bodies, the foreign trade ministries and the other economic ministries in the two countries. At the same time, the sides highlighted the advantages deriving from the two countries' neighbourhood and their economic possibilities of developing cooperation in and specialization of production, of increasing their goods exchanges. It was agreed that measures should be taken to fulfill the delivery schedule for the current plan period and examine modalities of further expanding commodity exchanges.

It was also agreed on the drafting of new understandings of cooperation in and specialization of production in machine building, electrotechnology, electronics and micro-electronics, metallurgy, chemistry, in the field of raw materials capitalization. Taking account of the possibilities and requirements of the two countries' national economies concrete steps will be taken to promote collaboration on third markets. It was covenanted that in the not too distant future the state planning committees and the relevant bodies in the two countries should work to identify proposals for economic and technical-scientific collaboration after 1985. The two sides reiterated their resolve to contribute to the development of collaboration within the CMEA, to implement the complex programme and the special long-term programmes of collaboration with a view to meeting the requirements for raw materials, fuel and energy, for farmfood produce and consumer goods, for machinery and equipment.

The two premiers considered as positive the signing of the programme of cultural collaboration over 1981-1985 and expressed the determination to work for its integral implementation and examine possibilities of expanding that collaboration. They also highlighted the need for the relations in the field of culture, art, education, science, the press, the television, sports, health protection and tourism to contribute, to an ever larger extent, to cultivating the progressive and revolutionary traditions of the relations between the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, to ensuring reciprocal knowledge of the spiritual assets, to strengthening friendship between the two peoples. Exchanging opinions on current international questions, the two prime ministers reasserted their governments' resolve to do everything possible for the achievement of disarmament, safeguarding of peace and security, development of international collaboration.

The talks passed in a comradely, cordial atmosphere and contributed to the development of the Romanian-Hungarian relations, to the expansion of the multilateral collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic, in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace, the communique shows mentioning in conclusion that the prime minister of the Hungarian People's Republic extended the Romanian prime minister an invitation to pay an official visit of friendship to Hungary, invitation which was accepted with pleasure.

Departure on 14 July

AU150844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/7/1982 -- On July 14 in the evening Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, who paid an official visit of friendship to Romania, left for homeland. Gyorgy Lazar and the other Hungarian guests were cordially seen off at the Mihail Kogalniceanu Airport in Constanta by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and other officials.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON WORLD MONETARY ISSUES

AU141837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/7/1982 -- Related to the summer session of the UN Economic and Social Council - ECOSOC, newspaper "SCINTEIA" published, on July 14, an article reading inter alia:

Given the present monetary situation two options are at hand: expectation and action. Expectation can be convenient to those few countries that cannot be but advantaged by the present state of affairs or that are neither advantaged nor disadvantaged by it. Yet, it cannot be convenient to such countries as Romania, that are economically opened equally to the East and the West, to the North and the South. To such countries the international economic and financial situation, the institutional framework of these relations, the way the respective institutions function cannot be unimportant since all these exert a powerful influence over the progress of their own economies, of their own finances, over the position of the national currency. Romania is hurt by the instability of capitalist currencies, this introducing lack of certitude in the relations of payments, harming the development of the international exchanges; the international markets, full of restrictive measures, are less and less accessible to her exportables; the rates of interest on international credits turn more and more burdening; the transactions of capital are becoming more and more difficult; all these explain why our country cannot accept but the alternative of action.

In Helsinki, just as in many other international reunions, Romania has militated for restructuring the international currency-financial relations, in view of creating a new type of relations with a strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, mutual advantage, non-interference in the domestic affairs, of each people's right to be full master of its destiny, of its national wealth, to have free access to the raw materials, to the sources of energy, to the gains of science and technology. The new-type relations will have to contribute to ensuring an economic, financial and monetary balance meant to result in a new surge of the productive forces, of science and culture in our country and in all other countries.

In all manifestations she has been attending -- dedicated to the restructuring of international relations -- Romania has promoted the thesis according to which a new monetary and financial order cannot be conceived but as part and parcel of the international economic order, just as a new international economic order also requires a new monetary and financial order. Romania sets out from the realization that there is a need for essential changes to be operated in the spirit and way of organizing the currency-financial relations, in tune with the interests of all the peoples, of the developing countries first of all. The new international monetary system, being one of the essential parts of the new order, will have to support a balanced, equitable development of the world trade and of the international economic cooperation, arming the partners in exchanges with stable and economically motivated currencies. At the same time a just ratio will have to be ensured between the prices of raw materials and those of industrial products, an adequate correlation between the latter and the farm produce prices.

In view of diminishing the gaps between the rich and the poor countries -- a capital problem of our time -- the relevant provisions of the new economic order will have to facilitate a more rational and equitable participation of the developing countries in the international division of labour, a preferential treatment in the field of trade, finance, currency, in the transfer of technology. The international monetary system will have to solve also problems related to the augmentation of the developing countries' foreign debt, to the need for convenient arrangements for setting up institutions aimed at helping access to the financial markets by granting guarantees and subsidizing the interests. In the future there will have to be created a fund for advantageous financing of development partly fed with a share of the means that at present are spent on the nonsensical, desolating arms race.

Romania considers the new system will have to be set up with the participation of all interested states and to be applied to a scale as large as possible since all states are part and parcel of the same world economy. The application of this system presupposes renunciation of the present practice according to which the main decisions concerning the organization and running of the international currency-financial relations are made within restricted groups of big financial powers or within bodies where the power of vote is not distributed democratically. True, the present world situation is not apt to create by itself conditions to favour a restructuring of the international currency-financial relations. Yet, by means of persevering action taken in a responsible spirit, crystallizing the targets and ways conducive to the new international monetary order, supporting everything that can help achieve this order and do away with anything that can hinder it, we bring closer the day when the peoples, free from the nightmares of wars and economic crises, can develop free, harmonious, up to the huge possibilities of the human spirit, reads "SCINTEIA" in conclusion.

SCINTEIA STRESSES PARTY'S LEADING ROLE

AU141444 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 14 Jul 82

["Romanian Communist Party -- Vital Centre of Nation, Dynamizing Force of Creative Energies of the Whole People" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/7/1982 -- In the series of coverages devoted to the anniversary of 17 years since the 9th Congress of the RCP, daily SCINTEIA of July 14, prints an article under the above headline, in which its author, Ion Mitran, points to the attention paid to the place and role of the party in the process of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and the country's advance to communism. The author shows inter alia:

The realistic appreciation of the changes come about in the Romanian society -- the development of the productive forces, the ever more marked social homogenization, in conditions of affirmation of the leading social role of the working class, the deepening of the socialist democracy, the general improvement of the masses' knowledge, the requirements of full capitalization of their inexhaustible experience, competence and initiative, call for a qualitatively higher political leadership.

The fulfillment in the best of conditions of the historic mission the party has and will keep having for a long time to come in the entire period of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and communism in Romania is closely linked to the recognition and application of the truth that the organizational structures and the forms and methods of socio-political activity of the new system are not immutable, rigid, set once and forever. They need to be permanently changed according to the transformations in society and its new requirements.

In this sense, the complexness of the objectives of the current stage, the permanent changes in the socio-economic life determine also as regards the exercise of the party's role, like in the case of any social body, continuous improvements, in step with the deep-going socio-revolutionary transformations. This genuine capacity of regeneration is the source of might, of creative daringness with which the party ensures the removal from the socio-economic life of everything that grows old and obsolete and with which it promotes what is new in social thinking and practice.

The role of the conscious factor, of leadership by the party, resides -- as stressed by Nicolae Ceausescu -- not in turning the back to and denying the contradictions, but in admitting to their existence, in understanding and thoroughly studying them and in finding ways to lessening and overcoming them, while permanently ensuring free way to what is new in all domains. This is precisely what expresses the leading political role of the party in the purposeful building of the new social system.

The leading role of the party in the Romanian socialist society is closely related to the continued development of the inner party democracy as part of the workers, socialist democracy, to ensuring the broad debate and active participation of communists in the making of the internal and external policy of the party. This means that the party's leading role and the growth of this role have to be understood not in general, but concretely and efficiently, finding expression in the militant, combative spirit of every party organization, of every communist, in all circumstances.

The Romanian Communist Party conceives and exerts its leading role in all the components of this function. Namely in the unity among the working out of the line guiding the general, policy, the political-organizational action for applying it, the permanent direct organization of its cadres and members in implementing the tasks, and the unfolding according to the programme, of ideological activity coordinated with the social life, with the ideal of the new system.

In conclusion SCINTEIA reads: The historic advance of the RCP to the role of a leading political force is the result of historic deeds: The Communist Party has proved to be the force apt to offer and apply -- in tight unity with the people, in whose ranks it was born and where it is continuously regenerating -- optimal, clear solutions for Romania's development on the road of progress and prosperity. Such a role has been built with the guarantee offered by the confidence of the entire people in the ideals and policy promoted by the party, a policy expressing the unanimous will of the socialist nation.

PROGRAM ON MEETING NUTRITION NEEDS RELEASED

AU141359 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1128 GMT 14 Jul 82

["The Programme of Scientific Nutrition of Population" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/7/1982 -- The draft programme of scientific nutrition of the population has been released in Bucharest, after being previously debated and endorsed by the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP. The document, now submitted to public debate focusses on man and his needs, on meeting properly the food consumption requirements of all members of Romanian society.

In sustaining its provisions, the draft programme takes into consideration the recommendations of science, the traditions and specific features of food consumption of the Romanian people and other countries' experience.

The consumption norms envisaged in the programme take account of the fundamental requirements of a well-balanced nutrition, roughly establishing for the country's citizens the consumption considered as normal in points of quantity and structure, in keeping with age and sex, specific activities and physical effort, customs and traditions in various zones of the country, so that the diseases generated by improper nutrition may be averted and a proper health condition of the population may be ensured. These provisions referring both to the country as a whole and to territorial units, are accompanied by measures for the promotion to production and consumption of farmfood produce meant to help improving the structure of nutrition and its modernization. The draft document pursues the participation of every county, municipality and town, of every commune to ensuring the resources of the necessary farmfood produce for meeting the population's consumption needs in its territorial area, the judicious distribution in territory of the stock of farm-food produce in conditions of implementation of the principles of self-management and self-supply, the firm promotion of socialist ethics and equity, the avoiding of waste. In harmony with the development of the national economy Romania registered in the past 15 years the highest rises with per capita consumption, matched by important qualitative shifts in the structure of consumption, characterized chiefly by a larger consumption of products with higher nutritive qualities - meat, fish, milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits, and by a gradual reduction of cereal products. Between 1965 and 1980 the annual per capita consumption rose by 35 kg with meat, 13 kg with sugar and sugar products, 58 kg with vegetables and vegetable preparations, 32 kg with fruit and fruit preparations. At present, the total consumption of calories and proteins ensured in Romania is comparable to the one attained in economically developed countries. However, as to the physiological nutritive requirements, the proportion of calories and proteins from cereals in the consumption is still big - some 45 percent. The chapters of the programme submitted to public debate refer to the requirements of scientific nutrition of the population, the structure by groups of products of the scientifically substantiated food consumption, the guidelines and domains in which action should be taken for achieving a scientific nutrition of the population, the tasks as regards the population's education in this sense.

VEGETABLE SHORTAGES ATTRIBUTED TO MISMANAGEMENT

AU141111 [Editorial Report] Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian of 12 July carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article signed by Ioana Iuga and Cornelia Simionescu and entitled: "The Way in Which Vegetables Reach Consumers." The article stresses that although "everything necessary exists to ensure proper supplies for consumers" a recent investigation by the Central Commission for Working People's Control revealed that because of poor and incompetent organization "there are frequent cases when products already spoiled because of long storage, are delivered to the doorsteps of vegetable stores for sale." The article also emphasizes that because of "a lack of order and discipline, which is often the case, certain stores are "crammed, with goods, so that they cannot sell them in time -- and vegetables are liable to spoil -- while other such stores are 'forgotten.'" The article then gives several examples in which red tape, bureaucracy and inefficient coordination between suppliers and vegetable stores have created supply problems.

PRESIDENCY VIEWS EMIGRATION AS 'SERIOUS PROBLEM'

LD141912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency met today under the chairmanship of President Petar Stambolic.

Information on emigration by Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo was discussed. Emigration was assessed as a serious and difficult social problem which obliges all sociopolitical organs and organizations and state organs -- in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY -- to approach it, within the limits of their social and constitutional obligations and authority, and to initiate suitable action and take forceful measures aimed at preventing pressure and violence by Albanian nationalists and irredentists and ensuring conditions for peaceful, free and equal life and work for Serbs, Montenegrins and all other nations and nationalities in this part of our country.

With its slogan in favor of an "Ethnically Pure Kosovo," as was stressed at the session, the enemy has tried to undermine the fundamental bases of our society, brotherhood and unity, equality and togetherness of the nations and nationalities which live in it, and it has tried to destabilize the Yugoslav community. It does this by sowing national hatred and exerting pressure and violence against the Serbian and Montenegrin population. As was emphasized at the session, this attacks not only the personal liberties and constitutional rights of citizens but also the integrity of the Yugoslav socialist community. So the need is emphasized for complete unity in assessing and taking measures against such activity by the enemy, who must be opposed with all the political and other means at our disposal, and in assessing and taking measures aimed at establishing equal and complete rights and freedoms for every citizen. Tolerance of pressure and inequality inflicts harm, not only on Serbs and Montenegrins, but also on the fateful interests of the Albanian population.

At the session positive results in the general action which is being carried out today by organized socialist forces in favor of a stabilization of the political-security and economic situation in Kosovo were noted. However, many weaknesses are also evident, as well as phenomena which are expressed in lack of consistency and opportunities in performing political and other tasks, which Albanian nationalists use for their own hostile activity with a view to mantaining an unfavorable situation and complex relations in the province.

Once again it was stressed that in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism prime significance is attached to ideological and political activity and involvement, primarily by Albanian communists and all members of the Albanian nationality.

The general activity by organized socialist forces -- with an ideological and political starting point set by the LCY political platform for action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo -- is aimed at restoring confidence among the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, creating conditions and a social climate favorable for free life and work and a joint struggle for the continued development of socialist self-management and the developing of Yugoslavia as a community of free people and equal nations and nationalities. As was emphasized at the session, we are thus also obliged to strengthen our political action and take resolute measures aimed at putting an end to the emigration and eliminating the causes which lead to it.

The presidency pointed to the responsibility of state organs which are obliged to act forcefully and effectively in every specific instance of a manifestation of nationalism, pressure or violence. Effective work by the authorities in protecting the law and ensuring order and responsibility creates the conditions for broader and more successful activity by all forces of society aimed at a normalization of the situation.

In this connection the Presidency gave a positive assessment of and endorsed the assessments and stances of the Federal Executive Council on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and the guidelines of activity aimed at eliminating the causes of emigration and creating conditions in which those who wish to return to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo can do so.

Intensified action and involvement in favor of Kosovo's more rapid economic development, more effective protection of the freedoms, rights and duties of all citizens, increased responsibility by all organs and organizations, the prevention of activity by nationalizatic and irredentist forces in all areas, the involvement of the information media in presenting a true picture of and exposing the essence and nature of the hostile activity by Albanian nationalists and support for all activities by organized socialist forces in Kosovo with a view to suppressing and preventing such activity, and also other actions and measures envisaged by the Federal Executive Council, will contribute to a strengthening of intranational trust and will have an effect on ending the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and making the general situation in Kosovo more stable.

It was also stressed that every attempt at revanchism from positions of Serbian, Montenegrin or any other kind of nationalism must be reacted against resolutely and nipped in the bud.

The Presidency emphasized that all bodies and organs which have carried out and adopted suitable analyses, stances and conclusions on this problem should discuss the results of their implementation.

The Presidency also discussed other issues in its constitutional jurisdication.

ASSEMBLY ANNOUNCES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL PRESIDENCY

LD150926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0838 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- At the first joint session in the present convocation today, the delegates of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly proclaimed Mitja Ribicic, as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to be an exofficio member of the SFRY Presidency.

After this, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Assembly, who chaired today's session announced the composition of the SFRY Presidency.

The members of the SFRY Presidency are: from Bosnia and Hercegovina, Cvijetin Mijatovic; from Macedonia, Lazar Kolisevski; Solvenia, Sergej Kraigher; from Serbia, Petar Stambolic; from Vojvodina, Radovan Vlajkovic; from Kosovo, Fadilj Hodza; from Croatia, Vladimir Bakaric; from Montenegro, Vidoje Zarkovic; and Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

High-ranking federal officials led by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, attended (?the joint session of the assembly chambers).

ZARKOVIC RECEIVES SUDANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD142156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2102 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG) -- Preparations for the forthcoming seventh nonaligned summit and the latest developments in Lebanon caused by the Israeli aggression on that country were the main topics of the talks held here Wednesday between Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, and a Sudanese parliamentary delegation. The delegation is on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

During the meeting the two sides agreed that it was essential for the nonaligned countries to act jointly with a view to creating the necessary conditions for success of the seventh summit in Baghdad.

At the same time they stressed the need for action to be taken by all nonaligned countries with a view to stopping the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and extending assistance and support to the Palestinian people.

Other international topics were also discussed in the talks between Zarkovic and the members of the Sudanese delegation, headed by controller (vice-president) of the country's National People's Assembly.

The Sudanese delegation was today also received by Yugoslavi Vice-premier Dr Mijat Jsukovic.

NONALIGNED TO FORM MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

AU141507 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Jul 82

["Nonaligned Countries From Belgrade to Baghdad" -- TANJUG Headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- The economic development and the general economic situation of developing countries are directly connected with the activities and influence of transnational corporations. According to certain data, today these corporations hold half of the world trade in their hands. It is precisely in this manner that their influence has long since become a limiting factor in the development of underdeveloped countries because what has been taking place for more than two decades now has not been in their long-term interest, the Belgrade newspaper PRIVREDNI PREGLED says in an article today.

The transnational or, as they are sometimes called, supranational or multinational corporations, represent a monopolizing factor in the market and not a factor of development of the production forces of developing countries, the Belgrade newspaper PRIVREDNI PREGLED continues.

It is in this manner that they ensure favorable conditions for their own economic operations, control the markets and obstruct the activities of developing countries.

For several years now, the work has continued within the framework of the UN to prepare the so-called code of behavior and activity of transnational corporations. However, progress in this respect has been slow.

On the international scale, it is the principles of the new international economic system -- as conceived by the nonaligned and other developing countries which will evidently strive to perfect it -- that could provide an effective framework, among other things, also for transforming the transnational corporations by internationalizing the capital formed, as is known, on a broad international basis extending from deliveries of the basic types of raw materials, mainly from developing countries, to the distribution of profits in proportion to the invested values and interests of all participants.

It is through the new international economic system that an international circulation of capital could be ensured, PRIVREDNI PREGLED says.

The nonaligned and developing countries have initiated activities to form their own multinational economic corporations which would unite the interests of at least two developing countries each for the purpose of exploiting their own natural resources and employing their labor force and, at the same time, eliminating the possibilities for any exploitation by the imperialist corporations. This process will undoubtedly take a long time and encounter considerable obstacles. However, the increasingly extensive negative experience with the corporations of highly developed countries shows the nonaligned and developing the methods that can be used to more successfully resist them and retain their resources for their own development, the Belgrade newspaper PRIVREDNI PREGLED concludes.

FEDERAL COUNCILS REPORT ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

Inflation Termed 'Serious'

AU141820 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The Council of the Federal Community for Prices at its session has analyzed the price movements in the first half of this year and assessed that the situation in this sector is serious and even cause for concern. It was therefore said that all measures must be taken to stop the growth of prices over a long period. Milutin Tijanic provides more detail:

Those taking part in the discussion have broached all the questions and causes that have influenced a veritable explosion of the price increases since the beginning of the year. The increase in prices has been particularly intensive in the past 2 months, after the Federal Executive Council decision on a price ceiling expired. Public and communal spending and personal incomes are not in keeping with the abilities of associated labor and material production, it was noted.

It was said several times that the unified Yugoslav market has been undermined and even split up. Production capacities are insufficiently utilized, and because of disharmony between supply and demand, the prices of a large number of materials, raw materials and finished products have been increasing unjustifiedly, illegally and, as Rade Todovic said, outside the socially agreed policy.

Even the sociopolitical communities have favored unjustified price increases. It was said that with their behavior and measures, these communities supported the price increases in some work communities. The republican and provincial price communities have also contributed to the price increases, Anton Polajner, president of the Federal Community for Prices, said. They seemed to be holding a contest to see who would be the first to approve requests for price increases. That kind of behavior by the price communities has caused income to be transferred from one republic to another by way of prices.

The causes of this and many other things are obvious. In the past 6 months, the prices of industiral products increased 12.4 percent, and the prices of services 12 percent. Retail prices increased 14.6 percent, and the cost of living rose as much as 17.2 percent. When these increases are compared with the ceilings for price increases this year, it is evident that the retail price increases have reached the upper limit. The price increases of services and industiral goods are also near this limit. What causes concern is that the cost of living has exceeded the agreed ceiling by 0.2 percent. It was therefore noted that all measures should be taken at all levels so that the careering of prices will stop in the coming months.

Exports 'Well Below' Plan

LD141550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Summary] Belgrade, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- Within the overall 9 percent growth of Yugoslav exports in the first half of this year, the biggest increase -- over 20 percent -- was in the export of goods to developing countries. Yet no satisfaction with this development was expressed at today's meeting of the Regional Committee for the Developing Countries of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy because exports have been well below the planned volume. According to our business export program, goods to the value of $2.5 billion should be exported to these countries this year, but only about 36 percent of the program was fulfilled in the first half of the year. All the reasons for this shortfall heard in the chamber during the past few days were repeated today: a shortage of raw and reproduction material, some problems experienced by our partners and inadequate resources to provide credits for exports, among others.

KOSOVO: FORUMS DISCUSS 'HOSTILE ACTIVITIES'

Pristina Radio Commentary

AU141441 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The dark reactionary nationalist platform, the nationalist and irredentist hatred, the demagogy and devilish [word indistinct] and often also [word indistinct] which the members of the hostile groups applied to suit their hostile activity has often been spoken and written about after the counterrevolutionary hostile events from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. It was noticed also in the Gjilan [Gnjilane] trial that the members of this illegal hostile group acted in various ways to destroy the fruits of our people's revolution. When we look at the members of this illegal group it is not difficult to see that they are indoctrinated individuals with a dogmatic Stalinist ideology.

But during the trial, on the basis of argued legal facts and the observation of their incorrect positions, some of them regretted their hostile activity. These individuals who called themselves Marxist-Leninists, as seen during the trial, not only have no connection with Marxist-Leninist ideas, but have not even read the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

During the trial they tried to deny the [word indistinct] and results which the working class, workers and citizens of all our nations and nationalities have achieved, and especially the results achieved in the material and spiritual development of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and Yugoslavia. But the question arises: Who cannot see the socioeconomic all-round development of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo and the overall progress of the Albanian nationality in socialist self-managing Yugoslavia? The answer does not need comment. This development and these changes are not seen by those who see through the fog of nationalism, those blinded by this fog.

Nationalists alone, whatever type they may be, never speak about our transformations. They deny the overall development and [words indistinct]. The Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo (?before) liberation had nothing. The population was mainly illiterate without socioeconomic projects whereas today this situation is completely different. Tens of thousands of students study various university and school subjects. Many combines and other socioeconomic projects have been constructed, and there is no part of Kosovo where one cannot see qualitative changes and transformations while (?other countries) would need centuries [word indistinct] for this 36-year change. The illegal hostile group, the so-called "Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo," acted and had connections with remnants of the reactionary fascists emigration, and we know what that brought to the Albanian people in the past and what it now offers them.

It is easy to understand the positions and platform on whose basis the hostile elements acted. The hostile elements were also encouraged by propaganda from Albania.

Pristina Commune on Emigration

AU141505 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Summary] The Pristina Communal Assembly held a joint meeting of the delegates of all chambers to discuss among other things the political security situation in the commune and the requests for emigration from Kosovo. (Sadri Godansi), communal secretary of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, delivered the opening speech in which he discussed the political security situation in the first 6 months of the year in Pristina commune. He stated that hostile activity was present in the forms of slogan-writing especially on state holidays and written strike warnings the eve of the LCY Congress. Although many hostile groups and activities were discovered, the remnants of these groups are still active and attempting to revitalize themselves with new members.

The most brutal attack against our self-management system and nonaligned foreign policy comes from the Albanian Workers Party, which smears everything we hold precious, such as Tito's work, and attacks the Serb nationality, demanding an ethically pure republic which will one day join Albania. All these things propagated by the AWP are not shared by the great majority of Albanians in Yugoslavia and are being harshly denounced.

Most members of the Serb and Montenegrin nationality emigrate because of insecurity, and such things as the killing of a Serb in Samodreza village and the vandalization of graves have caused feelings of insecurity. The leader of the Executive Council and Commission spoke about the number of Serb and Montenegrin requests for emigration stating that 867 requests had been submitted in the first 6 months of the year in Pristina. This also showed that every month 1 percent of the Serb and Montenegrin nationality emigrated from this commune. The Pristina commune is also being left by (?autochthonous) people because of housing and material problems. Some 70 private farmers have also requested to emigrate. The volume of emigration is taking on unforeseen dimensions and is one of the most important political issues. It is interesting to note that none has stated that the reasons for emigration are pressure, but rather cite other reasons, sometimes imaginary ones. Irregularity in employment is one of the most frequent reasons. For example, in a certain area where a majority of the inhabitants are Serbs and Montenegrins, only 15 percent out of 1,850 workers were Serbs.

Education processes are also a reason for emigration. There are no lessons in Serbo-Croatian in some villages in Pristina commune due to the small number of pupils: So some pupils have to be sent to other schools. There are also incidents between students, such as insults, blackmail and others. In many schools the meetings of teachers' councils are held in Albanian alone, and the materials are written in Albanian alone. There are some cases in which housing is not given to Serb or Montenegrin teachers. There are also direct pressures such as damage to property and graves.

The assembly also discussed unemployment and supplies of food and agricultural products to Pristina.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA: SITUATION CALLED 'STABLE'

LD141526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- In discussing the security situation in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina the Presidency of this Republic assessed that, viewed as a whole, it is good and stable. This is contributed to by the continued ideo-political activity of the League of Communists and of other socio-political organizations and by the increasingly developed and efficient social self-protection system. The Presidency noted that the state security service, as an expert part of the social self-protection system, is attaining very good results in uncovering and preventing all forms of enemy activity.

On the basis of several facts the Presidency noted that the security situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina is weighed down by manifestations and tendencies which, unless they are suppressed and prevented more vigorously and efficiently, could at a given moment have an adverse effect on the overall political-security situation. The activity of the internal and external enemy has recently been more aggressive and open and is assuming forms of organized activity with counterrevolutionary features. On the basis of the assessment of the security situation which it made, the Presidency initiated the taking of appropriate measures and activities by appropriate state organs and in the system of social self-protection and stressed the need that it [the self-protection system] should be fully vigilant and mobile.

MACEDONIA: SAWP CRITICIZES FOREIGN PRESSURES

LD142046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Skopje, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Coordination Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference today discussed certain topical security problems connected with travel and stays abroad by our citizens.

It was noted that travel and stays abroad by our citizens contribute to better mutual knowledge and greater understanding between people. However, our citizens are sometimes exposed to intensified propaganda pressures by and activities of foreign intelligence services. This was particularly felt during the period following Comrade Tito's death and especially following the hostile and counterrevolutionary developments in Kosovo. In this connection, the most insolent behavior toward Yugoslav citizens from the Socialist Republic of Macedonia or Macedonian emigrants was that of the intelligence services of neighboring countries.

As for the propaganda activity of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania with regard to Yugoslav citizens of Albanian nationality, it was noted at the session that Albania continues with undiminished effort to achieve, among workers of Albanian nationality on temporary work abroad and among Albanian emigrants, all that it had prevented from achieving in our country after the Kosovo events.

As an example, mention was made of the anti-Yugoslav activity of the diplomatic mission of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the United Nations and of Albanian embassies in Vienna, Rome, Brussels and other European capitals. Emphasis was also laid on the efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, during the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, to involve Macedonian emigrants and citizens of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia temporarily employed abroad in the numerous manifestations organized. Neighboring Greece is trying to influence Macedonian emigrants through manifestations organized by the "Pan Makedoniki" organization.

During the discussion, attention was drawn to the need for organized activity in connection with our citizens temporarily staying abroad, especially with regard to group stays by construction workers, tourists and other similar group visits. The session also emphasized the need to step up party work and the activity of the trade unions e youth organization and other forms of social activities among large groups of our w rkers abroad.

MACEDONIA: STATE LEADERS RECEIVE CLERGYMEN

LD142034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Skopje, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- Boska Stankovski, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Republican Executive Council, today separately received Archbishop Angelarij and Metropolitans Kiril and Gavrilo on the 15th anniversary of the reestablishment of autocephaly of the Macedonian Orthodox Church. The meetings were also attended by Koco Tulevski, chairman of the Republican Commission for Relations with Religious Communities.

Stankovski and Stavrev were briefed on the activity of the Macedonian Orthodox Church in the country and among Macedonian believers abroad, and on the celebration of the church jubilee. Archbishop Angelarij expressed satisfaction at the very good relations between the Macedonian Orthodox Church and the state.

The president of the Macedonian Assembly and the president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia expressed their conviction that the Macedonian Orthodox Church will continue to contribute to the cultivation and consolidation of the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and to the positive affirmation of the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in the world.

BORBA EXPLAINS NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

AU141714 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 9 July on pages 7-10 carries, as a special supplement, a 13,000-word article by Dr Miodrag Stankovic entitled "Everything About the New Customs Duties" explaining the latest changes in the SFRY customs regulations which came into effect on 3 July. The purpose of the article is mainly to inform "citizens of their rights and obligations" under the customs regulations and advise them "what they may import and under what conditions," Stankovic points out in the introductory remarks. The article then outlines the customs control procedures at the border crossing points and explains in detail the "restrictions on importing and accepting goods from abroad"; the rules governing "the import of equipment by citizens engaged in independent handicraft operations" and "the imports of producer goods by citizens engaged in independent occupations"; the regulations on "duties levied on the goods carried in passenger traffic"; the rules under which private citizens may import foreign automobiles; the exemptions from customs duties and especially the exemptions from duties and equipment for economic operations imported by Yugoslav citizens who have worked abroad 2, 4 or 6 years and "the wider exemptions from customs duties for Yugoslav citizens who emigrated from Yugoslavia prior to 6 April 1941; and the procedures and penalities in the even of customs violations.

BRIEFS

WHEAT HARVEST, STORAGE REPORTED-- Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG) -- So far, about 1,388,000 tonnes of wheat has been bought up from the growers in Yugoslavia all over. Relative to the same period of last year, nearly 100,000 more tonnes wheat for bread have now been stored in silos. The harvest is being brought to an end in Vojvodina. Yugoslavia's granary, where 64 per cent of wheat has been athered and about 966,000 tonnes bought up. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1127 GMT 14 Jul 82 LD]

SLOVENE PRESIDENCY ANNOUNCED -- Djubljana, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- Vinko Hafner, president of the Slovene Assembly, announced the composition of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia at today's joint session of the three chambers of the Slovene Assembly. The Solovene Presidency is comprised of: Victor Avbelj, president; Alojz Briski, Majda Aspari, Stane Varkic, Zoran Polic, France Popit, Franc Stiglic, Andrej Marinc and Franc Seting, members. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 14 Jul 82 LD]

SLOVENE JUDICIARY APPOINTMENTS -- On 16 June, all chambers of the Slovene Assembly released Vinko Kastelic of his duties as attorney of self-management and appointed Ludvik Golob to this post. Bojan Skrk was released of his duties as public prosecutor of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and Pavle Car appointed in his place. Joze Pernus was released of his duties as president of the court of associated labor of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 17 Jun 82 p 4 AU]

SENTENCE FOR HOSTILE PROPAGANDA -- Prizren, 17 June -- The bench of five judges of the district court of Prizren, chaired by Miodrag Brkljaca, today sentenced Zufareta Kruezia, 24, teacher of Suva Reka, to 1 and 1/2 years imprisonment for the criminal act of hostile propaganda. In January this year she mimeographed pamphlets of hostile content. [Text] [Belgrade POLITKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jun 82 p 11 AU]